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## King Faisal Is Assassinated

## U.S. Is Evacuating Danang Refugees After Fall of Hue

From Wire Dispatches

HOI AN, March 25.—The United States will begin tomorrow to evacuate 10,000 refugees a day from the threatened city of Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, 250 miles south to Cam Ranh Bay, military officials said today. The evacuation followed the abandonment of Hue to Communist forces. Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that the numbers and destinations of the refugees was not yet known completely, but "was responding in any way we can through AID."

## Phnom Penh 'Rocket Belt' Attacked

## Insurgents Stop Government Drive

PHNOM PENH, March 25 (AP).—Cambodian troops, armor and aircraft launched a new drive today on the "rocket belt" from the capital and its airport, the attack stalled under intense rebel fire, field reports said. Insurgents shelled the city and the airport, the rebels said. At least 20 rockets landed in the Phnom Penh area, the U.S. military said. The U.S. military said it was not interrupted. Six hospitals were wounded. The airport resumed yesterday a two-day suspension of flights when two U.S. planes were shot down by rebel shells. In Phnom Penh, the Pentagon said that the airport had been closed for 30 days with the loss of \$8 million from military aid funds. Government infantry and armoured units, supported by F-4 bombers, moved from the city and west into the heavily defended and well-manned insurgent belt six miles southwest of Phnom Penh. But they were forced to pull back and in reinforcements, field reports said.

## Garrison Overran

A "rocket belt" operation is under way in the Phnom Penh area, observers said. Yesterday, rebel forces overran the government garrison at Tuol Leap, consolidating their hold of an area that is within artillery range of the city.

Heavy analysts said the insurgents may now move capture 100-mm howitzers into position. The guns have a range of 16 miles and are far more accurate than the rockets, and could force a halt to the airlift.

The government drive on the Phnom Penh area, which has been reported to involve thousands of men, has drained manpower from other fronts around the capital, field reports said. They said some 1,000 to 1,500 men remained in the provincial capital of Kompong Speu, miles southwest of Phnom Penh, along with an estimated 400 refugees. But food is reportedly in short supply there as most rice goes to the military.

President Nguyen Van Thieu today ordered a cabinet reshuffle and invited "qualified anti-Communist nationalists" to join. Radio Saigon said Mr. Thieu told Premier Tran Thien Kiem to transform the cabinet "into a fighting government" to grapple with the formidable Communist offensive that has forced Saigon to abandon 11 of its 44 provinces, half its territory and 45 percent of its 30 million population.

Political analysts interpreted the announcement as a call to moderate opposition elements with which Mr. Thieu has been in contact in recent weeks. But many radical opposition groups, such as the Buddhist and Roman Catholic, who have frequently called for Mr. Thieu's ouster in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## France Yields to Envoy's Kidnappers

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters).—French government has decided to meet in full the demands of guerrillas who kidnapped the French ambassador in Somalia on Sunday. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that the release of the ambassador was a condition for the release of French hostages in Somalia. The French government has decided to meet in full the demands of guerrillas who kidnapped the French ambassador in Somalia on Sunday. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that the release of the ambassador was a condition for the release of French hostages in Somalia.

They have been holding him in a villa on the outskirts of Mogadishu, which is surrounded by Somali troops. Negotiations are taking place by telephone between the Italian Embassy and the villa, and the Italian ambassador said he hoped he could persuade Mr. Guery's captors to allow him to meet them. In Rome it was reported that the Italian Embassy spokesman in Mogadishu said it was unlikely



The late King Faisal

## Soares Out as Foreign Minister

## New Lisbon Cabinet Reflects Rising Communist Influence

LISBON, March 25 (AP).—Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves formed a new government today that reflected rising Communist influence in Portugal and confirmed the political shift to the left that occurred after a rightist coup attempt failed two weeks ago.

Communist party chief Alvaro Cunhal, a minister without portfolio in the previous Cabinet, was joined in the Cabinet by another Communist, Alvaro Veloso de Oliveira, who was named the minister of transportation, and Francisco Pereira de Moura, chief of a Communist satellite party, the Portuguese Democratic Movement. Mr. Moura also was one of four ministers without portfolio.

In the formation of the fourth provisional government since the military took power last April 25, several moderates were purged,



Mario Soares

The new foreign minister, Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, is a moderate who has been in overall charge of preparing Portugal's three-year economic and social program.

While Maj. Melo Antunes, who has great prestige in the ruling Armed Forces Movement, maintained a Cabinet post, other moderates were ousted for their opposition to some of Premier Gonçalves's radical policies.

Most notable of those ousted were Maj. Vitor Alves, formerly in charge of the Ministries of Defense and Information; Lt. Col. Manuel da Costa Brás, formerly the interior minister, and Rui Villar, a technocrat who was the economics minister.

A Confidant

Lt. Col. Costa Brás was replaced by Maj. Antonio Mateo, described by acquaintances as a confidant of the Premier.

The Socialists gained a partial victory as Francisco Salgado Zenha, an outspoken regular leader who has clashed publicly with Premier Gonçalves, retained the post of justice minister.

The Socialists also prevented the Portuguese Democratic Movement from gaining two seats in the Cabinet, even though the new economic planning minister, Mr. Silva Murtel, is identified with the Communist-allied group.

## Saudi Monarch Shot by His Nephew; Prince Khaled Takes Over the Throne

From Wire Dispatches

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, March 25.—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the moderate leader of the Arab world, was assassinated here today by a nephew.

The King, 70, died of wounds received when his nephew, Prince Faisal bin Saad bin Abdul Aziz, fired three bullets into the monarch at close range, Riyadh radio said. It said that the assassin was "mentally unsound."

Saudi Radio said that the King was succeeded by Crown Prince Khaled, his half-brother.

King Faisal was holding court in his palace to mark the anniversary of the prophet Mohammed, the founder of the Islamic religion whose 600 million followers revered the King as their spiritual leader.

The assassin apparently walked the length of the hall to greet the King with the customary kiss on both cheeks. He pulled a gun from beneath his robe and fired. There was no word on the fate of the assassin.

In the first broadcast about the shooting, the radio said merely that the King was wounded and had been taken to a hospital.

Then a tear-choked announcer said that King Faisal had died. Immediately all radio stations switched to readings of the Koran.

## Political Tension

The death of the Saudi ruler was a shock to the Arab world at a moment of political tension over the failure of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to advance a peace settlement between Israel and Egypt.

King Faisal, while a strong proponent of full Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, including the Moslem sector of Jerusalem, was strongly anti-Communist and a supporter of close Arab cooperation with the United States.

The new King, Khaled, had been crown prince. The new crown prince, Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, who has been minister of interior, is expected to be the power in the regime.

King Faisal died without fulfilling his lifetime ambition to pray at the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem—Islam's third most holy city after Mecca and Medina.

The King had vowed he would one day walk in Jerusalem without setting foot on Israeli-held territory.

Despite his anti-Israeli stance, his death removed a moderate influence from the Arab world at a time of rising tension in the Middle East following the collapse



King Khaled

of the peace initiative of Mr. Kissinger.

The U.S. secretary of state repeatedly sought support from King Faisal in his step-by-step attempt to bring peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. With his religious stature, King Faisal served as a kind of pure representative of Arab nationalism, Mr. Kissinger said.

## Bankrolled Armies

But King Faisal had become increasingly impatient with the lack of success in U.S. attempts at a solution to the Middle East crisis. He bankrolled the armies of Egypt, Syria and Jordan, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization, in their confrontation with Israel.

The quadrupling of oil prices meant that Saudi Arabia earned \$28.9 billion last year by selling one-fifth of all the oil consumed by non-Communist countries.

King Faisal poured his riches into a huge development program—building refineries, factories, harbors, hospitals and schools for his 5.7 million people. Economists estimated that Saudi Arabia would accumulate a surplus of



Prince Fahd

about \$3 billion in the current financial year.

One of the world's hardest-working monarchs, King Faisal had to trim his 18-hour working day to 14 hours because of ill health. He had stomach ulcers

and, at least once a year, had to go to Europe for blood transfusions to combat a leukemia-type disease.

His impatience with U.S. support for Israel reached a climax in the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war, when he led the move for an oil embargo against the West.

King Faisal kept his links with the United States, however, and still gained prestige in the Arab world, where leaders announced plans to go to Riyadh tomorrow to attend his funeral.

Prince Khaled has not been very active in government affairs under King Faisal, who has been the Saudi ruler since 1964, when he succeeded his brother, King Saud.

But Prince Fahd, a half-brother of King Faisal, and Prince Sultan, the minister of defense, have been powerful figures, along with Prince Abdullah, the commander of the national guard.

## Conservative Image

The new King, who became deputy premier in 1962 and crown prince three years later, has a reputation for being a conservative as King Faisal was.

His friends describe him as an "ardent traditionalist" whose shyness makes him shun personal appearances. He is said to have been very close to King Faisal and likely to pursue the slain monarch's policies without change.

Prince Khaled has had bad health. He underwent open-heart surgery as a child in Cleveland several years ago and palace intimates say he must have spent more time on falcography and camel racing than on grooming himself for the succession.

Prince Fahd, however, has shown great interest in affairs of state. Last year, he represented King Faisal in Washington to negotiate a military and economic pact between Saudi Arabia and the United States. He also figured in some highly publicized adventures with gambling and women, most recently in Monte Carlo, where he was reported to have lost \$6 million at the tables.

The change of political command in the world's largest oil-exporting country, with reserves of 180 billion barrels in this desert kingdom, is a major development for the Arab world, but there was no indication that the monarchy was in danger.

The death of King Faisal is not comparable to the overthrow of King Idris in Libya in 1969, or the end of the Hashemite monarchy in Jordan in 1952. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Religious, Political and Financial Reactions

## World Honors, Mourns Slain Arab Statesman

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 25.—News of the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia resulted in mourning and honors for the monarch in world capitals and initial anxiety in money and stock markets.

The Arab world reacted in shock and gloom to the death of the King, who had been recognized as the spiritual leader of Islam and defender of the religion's two most sacred shrines, Mecca and Medina.

Government-run radio stations in Arab capitals canceled regular programs and broadcast chanting of verses from the Koran, a traditional fashion of mourning in Islam.

The assassination had an immediate and adverse effect on the value of the dollar on European currency exchanges this morning, but, after the smooth transition of power in Saudi Arabia, a move out of dollars halted.

The U.S. currency steadied, and its value against various other currencies showed only slight gains or losses in a mixed pattern of changes.

Stock markets in Europe and the United States had a similar reaction and again showed a mixed pattern. Prices on the London Stock Exchange generally fell, and shares of the big oil companies, notably Shell and British Petroleum, were particularly affected.

After an initial sharp decline, prices on the New York Stock Exchange recovered and generally ended slightly higher.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat telephoned his condolences to the new King, Khaled bin Abdul Aziz, and then announced that he will fly to Saudi Arabia to attend funeral services.

Mr. Sadat said that King Faisal's achievements will forever "stand out as a towering edifice to illuminate paths for Arab generations to come."

Foreign ministers of the 20 nations in the Arab League suspended their current meeting in Cairo to mourn the King.

"We received with great sorrow and grief the news of this crime that befell him at a time when the Arab nation needed him most as champion of its just cause and at a time when his country needed the wise leadership of this great King," Jordan's Premier and

Foreign Minister Zaid Rifai, chairman of the meeting, said. On behalf of the other foreign ministers, Mr. Rifai denounced "this criminal act" and said all prayed that Allah would grant Faisal rest and preserve his kingdom from all harm.

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UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in a statement that he was "shocked and saddened by the King's assassination and declared: 'His wisdom and statesmanship will be sorely missed at this critical juncture' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S. Calls King's Death Setback to Peace

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that "the United States will make a major effort in the months ahead to prevent another outbreak of hostilities" in the Middle East.

The gravity of the situation has been intensified, Mr. Kissinger warned, by the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Even though his latest diplomatic mission to the area ended in failure Sunday, the secretary told the House Foreign Affairs Committee, "We can't wash our hands of the problem."

Mr. Kissinger said that in his

## Vows New Push To Bar Fighting

opinion "all parties made a serious effort" in his 15-day negotiations to reach some type of agreement but explained that, "for a variety of reasons, they could not take the final step to make a settlement possible."

He told the panel that Mr. Ford had asked for a reassessment of U.S. policy on the Mideast because the "step-by-step" method was no longer useful and "we need to find a method to deal with the future."

After the committee held a

closed session to receive a more detailed briefing, Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that King Faisal was "a force for moderation" and that his death would obviously figure in the reassessment of U.S. policy.

In response to a question, the secretary said: "Our policy reassessment is directed toward developing the best policy for peace in the Middle East and Israel cannot possibly have anything to fear from an attempt to bring peace."

Earlier in the day, after Secretary Kissinger and other officials were called in urgently to assess the possible effects of the assassination of the Saudi monarch, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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## Student Son, Drafted, Feels Despair

## Saigon Family Lives Drama Of Sudden Military Crisis

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, March 25 (UPI).—The 22-year-old son of an upper-middle-class family sat on a comfortable sofa at home this afternoon and talked about what it feels like, at a moment of grave crisis for his nation, to have suddenly been drafted into the army under the emergency conscription law enacted a week ago.

This young student spoke softly in perfect English as his mother, father, other family members and college mates sat around the living room. He spoke of how recent events have dramatically altered the lives and hopes not only of himself but of millions of other Vietnamese.

"I'm going into the army and I know that it means I'll never be able to get out," he said. "I know now that all my dreams and plans for the future are shattered. You know, I wanted to go and study in a good college in the United States, but the government wouldn't let me go."

"I don't want to go into the army. I don't feel good about it, but I feel that I will be fighting for the people and not for some corrupt minority in government. I'm not frightened, just kind of disappointed. My mother is very sorry and she's afraid for me and I understand her feeling. You know, in 1953, my father went into the army for just two years and he ended up staying in most of his life. Now at the end of it we still have nothing and now I follow him."

## Age Lowered

While he spoke, three of his classmates sat around a nearby dining table studying for examinations—their last for a while, because they, too, have been drafted under the new lower age requirements that subject an estimated additional 50,000 persons to the draft.

"My friends are going in with me, that's right," the young man said. He paused and then added, "We're going, I guess, because the war is for everybody, not just the poor people."

The notion of paying a bribe to keep the son out of the army was never considered. The father, a retired civil servant, feels strongly that such a course of action would be wrong.

The government defeats of the past three weeks, the drafting of their son, and the deteriorating situation that puts their future in doubt are in many ways only a new chapter in an old and familiar story for this family.

"In 1954, we came down from Hanoi by ship," said the father, who speaks English with a French accent. "My wife and our first four children escaped from Hanoi and joined me in Hanoi just three days before the road was closed by the Communists. Our son, who is now being drafted, was with us then and he was just nine months old."

"Now I'm afraid," the mother said. "We left Hanoi once to run away from the Communists and now if they come into Saigon I'm afraid they won't leave us safe."

## Sister in America

Her 29-year-old daughter, a mother of three who has been trying in vain to send her children to a sister living with an American husband in New York, said, "Yes, we don't know where to run now. My mother always said that if the Communists attacked a city you could run away into the countryside, but now the Communists control most of the countryside."

As for thousands of other families in this capital city and elsewhere in Vietnam, concern began to reach crisis proportions with the fall of Ban Me Thuot two weeks ago and the subsequent government decision to abandon most of the Central Highlands.

After President Nguyen Van Thieu announced he was giving up two key Highland provinces without a fight, the father began preparations—such as they are possible now—for the worst. He told his wife to lay in an extra stock of rice and he ordered all important personal documents to be photocopied for each family member in case the family is split up.

There are eight children rang-

ing in age from 9 to 30. Except for the daughter in the United States, all are here in Saigon.

All these preparations have a certain tentativeness about them because nobody really believes there is anywhere to run. Yet there does not appear to be any sense of impending doom among the family members. They speak of solutions and compromises.

"Life Will Be Hard"

"I'm not really afraid to live with the Communists," the daughter said. "They're human beings, too. But life will be hard, and the only thing I'm really afraid of is if the Communists don't allow my children to live with me—that would be the worst thing of all."

"Then must go," the father said. "He no longer has any prestige, he can no longer lead us." In Mr. Thieu's place, he said, one of dozens of politicians or generals could do a better job.

The father, a fervent anti-Communist, said resignedly that some sort of agreement must be worked out with the Communists. "Not right now perhaps but sometime later on."

He said that in time, "the old generation of Communists in the North will be gone and we will have a new, broad-minded generation to deal with." By the same token, he added, the old nationalists in the South, like himself, will also be gone and a new generation, that of his son, will rise up to negotiate with the other side.

Even so, "it's a very unhappy time for us now," he said. "You know, my son is drafted and will go into the army in two weeks, and I have just received my discharge from the army reserve after 21 years of service."



IN CAMBODIA—Refugee children lined up to get milk from relief worker in Tuol Leap, west of Phnom Penh.

## Ford Is Sending Army Chief To Saigon to Assess Situation

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—President Ford ordered the Army chief of staff, Gen. Frederick Weyand, to South Vietnam to make an assessment of the situation there, the White House announced today.

As Communist forces continued to tighten their hold on the northern part of South Vietnam, the White House said that Gen. Weyand would particularly examine the need for additional U.S. assistance for Saigon.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen said that Gen. Weyand was selected because he "has good relations" with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Gen. Weyand has been a U.S. military commander in Vietnam. Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford ordered the general to convey to the South Vietnamese the President's support and to tell them he is making an all-out effort to obtain additional support.

## Admission Voiced

The press secretary also said that the President had met with a delegation of South Vietnamese leaders and expressed his "respect and admiration" for Mr. Thieu and the South Vietnamese people.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., urged a "major relief" effort for the area by the United Nations.

Sen. Sparkman released a letter he wrote to the President asking that the United States seek to reconvene the international conference on Vietnam which ratified the 1973 Vietnam agreement and open talks on the problem with China and the Soviet Union.

He said that the conference can be reconvened by a joint request by the United States and Vietnam at the request of six of the 12 parties to the agreement.

## Not Implemented

He wrote that "since the ceasefire agreement has never been implemented by either side, I think it is time we sat down and talked with the Russians and the Chinese in particular, about the situation."

Sen. Sparkman said that in the meantime, efforts must be made "to ease the pain and suffering" of the refugees and called on the UN to mount a major relief effort.

So far, Congress has refused administration requests for \$300 million in emergency aid to Saigon and \$222 million for Cambodia.

## Evacuation At Danang

(Continued from Page 1) recent months, immediately rejected the offer.

The South Vietnamese Army was reported to be forming a new defense line around Danang. The southern anchor was at Thanh Binh, 25 miles to the south, and the northern perimeter was at the coast, perhaps 15 to 20 miles away.

Sources said the northern perimeter was being reinforced with marines. In Danang, where U.S. combat troops first entered the Vietnam war in March 1965, the streets clogged and panicked civilians swamped the Air Vietnam terminal, trying to get out of the city. Some soldiers deserted and joined their families on overloaded boats for Saigon.

Official sources said it did not appear that the Communists would try immediately to take Danang. They said intelligence reports indicated that no units were preparing to attack the city.

The Americans still in Danang included families of diplomatic personnel and civilians working under contract for the South Vietnamese government.

Military officials said Hue and the provincial capitals of Tam Ky and Quang Ngai were abandoned without a fight, although the North Vietnamese shelled Hue and Quang Ngai. The Saigon command reported that North Vietnamese tanks also attacked Quang Ngai, but other officials said the tanks were more than three miles away from the city when the army pulled out.

## Richardson Digs Out

LONDON, March 25 (UPI).—Elliot Richardson, U.S. ambassador to Britain, and his wife were buried in a small avalanche today while skiing in Austria but were unhurt and dug themselves out, an embassy spokesman said.

## Faisal's Death Called Setback By Kissinger

## U.S. Vows New Drive To Prevent Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

White House issued a statement characterizing King Faisal as "a close friend of the United States" and expressing President Ford's "deepest sorrow" at his death.

Mr. Ford designated Vice-President Rockefeller to convey the President's condolences on Faisal's death to the new Saudi monarch. Accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton, Mr. Rockefeller was to leave on an Air Force plane at midnight. The U.S. delegation was not, however, expected to attend Faisal's funeral.

A State Department spokesman said that "King Faisal's death could be a great loss to the American position in the Middle East," adding that despite his part in the oil embargo the King "remained deeply committed to Secretary Kissinger's effort to attempt to restore peace" in the area.

Another official said of the assassination: "My God, it couldn't have come at a worse time."

The problem, these officials said, was not the possibility that the two nations' bilateral relations would change, which they considered extremely unlikely, but that the new ruler, Faisal's brother, Khalid bin Abdul Aziz, did not have the immense prestige that King Faisal had in the Arab world and therefore would not have the same ability to restrain more militant Arabs.

## Personal Bond

Mr. Kissinger, after testifying to the House panel, noted that a "personal bond" had developed between himself and Faisal and said that his "wise counsel" will "be greatly missed" in peace efforts.

Mr. Kissinger met with the King about 10 days ago. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said that the King's death "adds to the difficulties confronting the Middle East."

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed hope that the King's successor would continue a policy of moderation.

Rep. William Brockmeyer of Michigan, ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was shocked by the assassination and added that King Faisal "certainly had a moderating effect."

## New Effort Urged

LONDON, March 25 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that efforts to achieve a Middle East peace settlement must be resumed soon despite the failure of Mr. Kissinger's mission. "There is not all that much time," he said.

Speaking in a House of Commons debate, he said that nothing in the situation rules out the possibility of a settlement going even further than the immediate goals of Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step program.

Little of King Faisal's wealth went for personal magnificence. There were vast development and social welfare projects for Saudi Arabia, investments overseas, billion-dollar purchases of jet planes and tanks, subsidies for Arab neighbors and charitable works. There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, sports and strings of wives and concubines, the King embraced a Bedouin simplicity.

He was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on boiled vegetables and stewed fruits, prayed the obligatory five times daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

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The late King Faisal kissing the Kaaba in Mecca during ceremonies there in 1964.

## From Obscure Origin

## Faisal's Ascension to Riches and Power

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).

From his origin as the third son of an obscure ruler-chieftain in the desert of central Arabia, Faisal bin Abdul Aziz al-Saud rose to be one of the most powerful and richest men in the world.

Although his wealth was based on the accident of oil, King Faisal accumulated power through a mastery use of tenacity and state craft. While watching the world stage shrewdly, he consolidated the fragile kingdom founded by his father, brought his desert people to the reality of the 20th century and edged Saudi Arabia from the back rank to the forefront of the Arab world.

The King was a prime political and economic supporter of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization in the struggle against Israel. The oil embargo following the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1973, under the leadership of King Faisal, was the crucial development in the emerging influence of the undeveloped states against the traditional big powers.

King Faisal encouraged the precipitous price rise that poured billions of dollars into the oil countries following the embargo, disrupting the world economy. In a matter of months, Saudi Arabia's profit went from about \$1 to more than \$10 a barrel, multiplied by the country's daily production of 8.5 million barrels.

Incredible Wealth

As the absolute monarch of a country with 25 per cent of the world's oil, the King became rich beyond the wildest tales of the Arabian Nights. It was estimated that, with the income of 13 days of oil production, he could buy all the holdings accumulated by the Rockefeller family over three generations.

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He was a devout Muslim, ascetic and unpretentious. He dined on boiled vegetables and stewed fruits, prayed the obligatory five times daily toward Mecca, shunned smoking, drinking and gambling, and worked most days from 8 a.m. to midnight.

There was so much money that King Faisal could not spend it all in an underdeveloped economic structure.

He was an anomaly among the 3,000 princes and 2,000 women of the Saudi royal family. While others spent their millions on cars, air conditioning, gambling, sports and strings of wives and concubines, the King embraced a Bedouin simplicity.

## World Leaders, Arab Public

## Honor Slain Saudi Statesman

(Continued from Page 1)

in the history of the Middle East."

In Tel Aviv, Premier Yitzhak Rabin said in an address to his Labor party: "In the Middle East there are always surprises. We always have to take into account the murder of an Arab leader. I must confess that such a consideration was in our minds during the negotiations with each Arab government."

Mr. Rabin did not expand on his remarks, but government spokesmen have expressed fears that if Israel were to conclude a peace settlement with an Arab country, it could be broken after an upheaval in that state.

"In a situation of political uncertainty, the military dangers increase, and Israel has to be wide awake on all sides," Mr. Rabin said.

In the Israel-occupied West Bank of the Jordan, the black flag of mourning flew over public buildings, and Arab newspapers were flooded with condolence messages.

"I am a sad man today," said a Palestinian restaurateur in East Jerusalem. "Faisal was my King even though I am a Jordanian citizen."

A memorial service was to be held in Faisal's honor in the Dome of the Rock Mosque, East Jerusalem.

In Amman, King Hussein Jordan said at a religious ceremony marking the prophet Muhammad's birthday:

"In my grief, I feel that you this kingdom, which the late arch had given his sympathy, support and love on all occasions and in various circumstances share my distress."

Italian Regrets

In Rome, Premier Aldo Moro sent a message to his Saudi counterpart, saying that Faisal's death "represents an extremely great loss for Saudi Arabia, for Arab world and for the international family which he counted him among the most prestigious contemporary statesmen."

In Paris, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent the new Saudi monarch a telegram saying: "Faisal was 'assured of a place in history because of political authority, breadth of vision and dignity.'"

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government praised Faisal as a "wise statesman," expressed "shock and deep sorrow" at his death.

In London, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan expressed "shock and dismay" and told Parliament that Britain had had "good and valued friends" in Faisal who had exercised "moderation in the unstable Middle East."

Guerrilla Group Charges Ambush By Jordanians

BEIRUT, March 25 (AP).—Jordanian troops ambushed a Palestinian guerrilla raiding party on its way back from Israeli-held territory, killing one guerrilla and wounding five, a guerrilla spokesman charged today.

His statement, distributed by the Palestine news agency WAPSA, said the raiders came under Jordanian fire Sunday in the Tal Shihab region, on Jordan's border with Syria and Israel.

"Our patrol was attacked after having successfully executed a mission inside occupied territory," the spokesman said without elaboration.

The dead guerrilla was identified as Capt. Yusef Awad Soliman Yusef, code name Aulis Arabi, said the spokesman.

Guerrillas are known to have had no operational bases in Jordan since King Hussein's army drove them out of his kingdom in a bloody civil war in 1970.

There have lately been reports that guerrilla units were crossing the Jordan River from bases in southern Syria via north Jordan.

## Workers Die in France

PERPIGNAN, France, March 25 (AP).—Seven workmen fell to their death yesterday when the scaffolding of a 50-foot-high concrete expressway viaduct collapsed.

The King will be buried in unmarked grave, his body lying in a stateless white shroud. According to the strict rules of Islam, the body must be buried within two sunrises of death.

King Saud, though well-liked, was more concerned with worldly pleasures than his brother's future. He squandered royalties on 24 palaces, 100 concubines and fleets of Cadillacs. Much of the time governing was left to Prince Faisal.

In a decree of March 22, King Saud handed over power to Prince Faisal, though retaining as King, and the Prince worked to curb royal spending. By 1960, King Saud had ordered his "power" and in with rumors of a coup, King Faisal took full power, naming himself victor, prince and commander in chief. King Faisal remained a figurehead until 1962, when Faisal was proclaimed sole ruler. Saud, in ill health, left the country and died in Greece in 1969.

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## b-Caused Cancer Is Found reading to Kin, Neighbors

By Stuart Auerbach

YORK, March 25 (UPI).—Undred years after the first cases of cancer, scientists are finding that the hazards of the place are spreading to miles of workers and those who live near some factories.

Asbestos workers, Dr. E. A. Anderson reported here yesterday, fibers home in their clothing and spread cases of lung cancer and lung ailments to their wives and children.

Among the families of 354 asbestos workers, Dr. Anderson's team from the Mount Sinai Medical School here found 5 per cent of them showed changes comparable to men who worked in asbestos factories.

## Undreds See P.Y.C. Slaying Id Do Nothing

YORK, March 25 (UPI).—Although hundreds of people saw six young men stab and fatally shoot a man, 23, in a hold-up, police say they can find "three or four people" who are willing to admit they saw anything. All were the man's friends and co-workers.

Rivera, a taxi cab driver, and the father of five, stopped off at the final Sunday night with Rivera, from whom he became estranged in the large crowd. Detective Carlos Ortiz said Rivera's co-workers of Rivera's co-workers around and saw Rivera being ground with the youths and stabbing him. A was fired and the youths with Mr. Rivera's wallet \$40, with no one trying to help them, the detective said. "Anything can happen at a carnival."

## S. Fears 100-Billion Budget Deficit

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—Ford administration officials said yesterday that the federal budget deficit for fiscal 1976 had reached the \$100-billion mark and was still growing under the current administration.

The 100-billion deficit would be twice the \$51.9 billion deficit the President had projected in his budget message just months ago.

Report to Be Issued  
Sen. Muskie said it was sure to predict exactly what the deficit would be.

Sen. Muskie said it was sure to predict exactly what the deficit would be. He said that his House Budget Committee would issue a report on April 7, proposing cuts in various spending bills to limit the 1976 deficit to \$100 billion.

tion, but kills about one in 20 asbestos workers.

"The risk goes beyond the factory, mine or mill gate," he said. Dr. Joseph Wagoner added, "We now know that the wives, children and relatives of many asbestos workers have died of mesothelioma, and others will do so also as a result of asbestos carried in to the home on work clothes or in some other manner." Dr. Wagoner is head of field studies for the National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety.

Dr. Irving Selikoff of Mount Sinai Hospital, a leading expert on the subject, called the spread of occupational illness to families "a general rule. It's not a curiosity. It's a common thing."

As examples, Dr. Selikoff and Dr. Wagoner cited the following findings:

• Autopsy results show that 100 per cent of those who live in cities have asbestos fibers in their lungs, gotten mainly from breathing air near construction sites.

• There are 20 per cent more cases of lung cancer among people who live near orchards where there has been a large amount of spraying with lead-arsenate insecticide than would be expected from the general population.

• Children who live near copper smelters in Tacoma, Wash., have unusually high levels of arsenic in their blood and urine, which could forestall future cases of cancer.

• People living within a quarter-mile of a beryllium factory near Philadelphia are dying of berylliosis, a lung disease similar to black lung in coal miners. Wives of workers living farther away from the plant died as a result of inhaling the beryllium dust while washing their husbands' clothing.

Defective Children  
Dr. Peter Infante of the Ohio State Department of Health reported that mothers living near plants making polyvinyl chloride gave birth to a greater number of defective children than the state or county average.

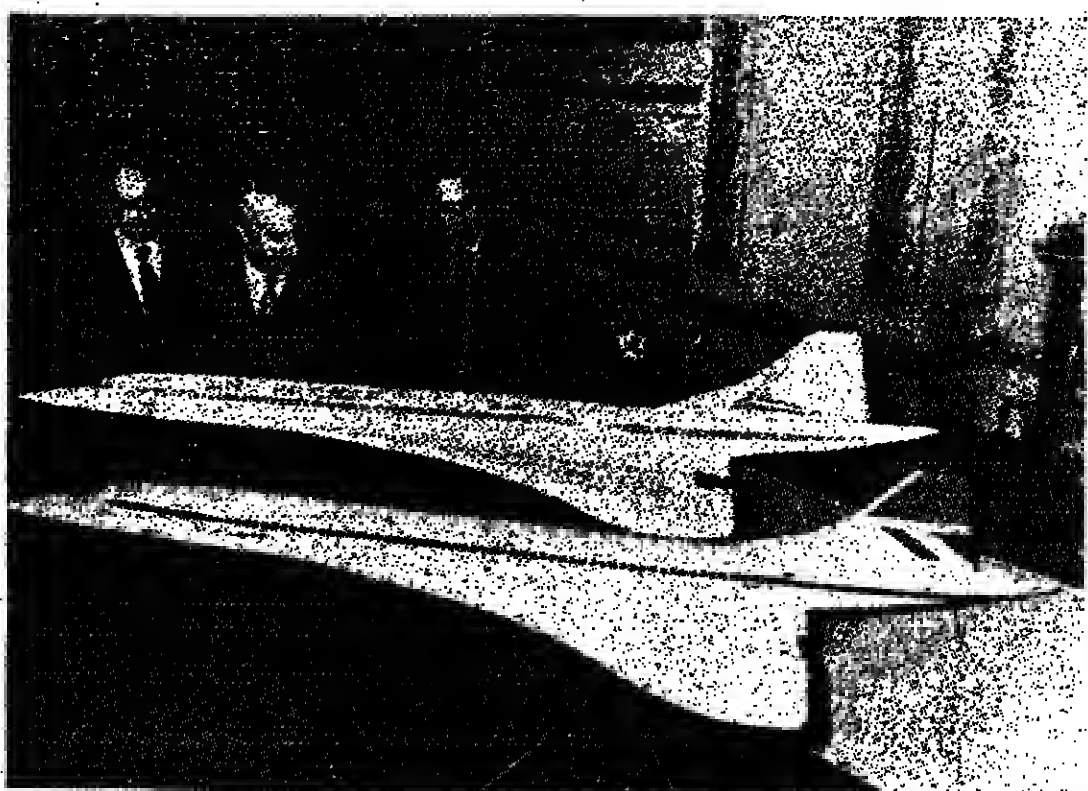
Dr. Thomas Corbett of the University of Michigan Medical Center also reported an unusually high rate of birth defects among children of operating-room nurses who worked while pregnant, and among those of the wives of anesthetists. He implicated some of the gases, especially isoflurane, used as anesthesia. He said that the gas may cause changes in male sperm.

In a speech opening the four-day meeting on occupationally caused cancers, Dr. Wagoner said that, 200 years after Percival Pott reported an increase in cancer of the scrotum among chimney sweeps in London as a result of breathing carbon products from the burning of coal, thousands of coke oven workers in U.S. steel mills are inhaling the same substance. They are dying of lung cancer at 51 times the rate of the general population, he said.

Radiation Concentrations  
In 1971, he continued, 90 years after studies showed that miners in the Erz Mountains of Central Europe were dying of lung cancer, 30 years later on radioactivity, "thousands of American uranium miners were still working in radiation concentrations of such magnitude as to triple their prospects of dying of lung cancer."

Dr. Wagoner said that U.S. dye workers "are literally sloshing" in chemicals known as aromatic amines that were found to cause cancer 80 years ago.

"As recently as 1974," he continued, "50 per cent of former employees at a benzidine plant in the United States were reported to have developed bladder cancer."



LONDON TALKS ON CONCORDE—From left, Lord Beswick, British Minister of State for Industry; Marcel Cavallé, French Secretary of State for Industry; and Anthony Wedgwood Benn, British Secretary of State for Industry, discussing the airliner.

## Concordes to Begin Service Early in 1976

LONDON, March 25 (Reuters).—Britain and France formally agreed today to put the supersonic Concorde airliner into passenger service at the beginning of next year.

An official statement said that there will be a simultaneous start of supersonic services by Air France and British Airways on a date that has yet to be set. The British airline will fly the Concorde from London to Bahrain, Air France will fly a regular line from Paris to Rio de Janeiro via Dakar, with a possible extension to Sao Paulo.

The decision was reached at a meeting here today between French Secretary of State for Transport Marcel Cavallé and British Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

April in New York  
Mr. Benn and Mr. Cavallé said at a press conference that it was unlikely that a transatlantic supersonic service to New York could start before April, 1976.

The Concordes will fly at a cruising speed of 1,800 miles an hour and will cut the flying time between Europe and New York by half.

A communiqué said that the two ministers placed great importance on the current review by U.S. authorities on the possibility of Concordes flights.

The two ministers did not discuss an extension of the Concorde manufacturing program. The British and French builders now have 16 Concordes under construction. Five have been ordered by British Airways and four by Air France. There are also two options from Iran and three from China.

## U.S. Study Sees 'Greater Epidemiologic Hazard'

## Aspirin Tied to Spreading Colds More Easily

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).—A team of researchers reported in Chicago yesterday that the use of aspirin to relieve symptoms of the common cold increased the amount of virus shed in nasal secretions for a week after onset of the infection.

The surprising finding not only raises serious questions about the public health hazards of such therapy for the common cold but it also indicates a need for re-evaluation of the traditional use of aspirin for symptomatic relief in viral infections, the Chicago doctors said in the March 24 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The specific reason why more virus is shed, or excreted, after the use of aspirin, compared to a dummy pill, is unknown. However, the doctors said: "It is probable that its occurrence in association with some relief of symptoms makes the person a better candidate to increase the spread of virus to contacts. Although these data do not provide the proof for such a conclusion, aspirin treatment, which permits the person to stay on the job with more infectious secretions, should make him a greater epidemiologic hazard."

Scores of viruses are known to cause the symptoms that last from two to 10 days and characterize the common cold.

Question Is Raised  
The researchers—Dr. Edith Stanley, Dr. George Jackson, Dr. Chao Panuarn, Mary Rubens and Victor Birka from the Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine at the University of Illinois—raised a

question about the possible adverse effects on patients due to the multiplication of viruses resulting from aspirin therapy.

The discovery was made in a study of 45 healthy University of Illinois medical students who had volunteered to participate.

Dr. Jackson said in a telephone interview that the results had surprised the investigators. People should be aware of the results but the choice of taking aspirin for the cold is up to each individual and the doctor, Dr. Jackson said.

"The data do not say that getting some relief from aspirin is a wrong thing to do, but if you take aspirin, you should be alert to the potential for increased transmission [spread], either extending the infection in yourself or to your comrades," he said.

Aspirin is probably the most widely used non-specific remedy for symptoms due to viral infections of the respiratory system.

Two Viruses  
The Chicago doctors investigated aspirin's effects on colds produced by two viruses, Rhinovirus Type 21 and Rhinovirus Type 23. More than 100 other rhinoviruses have been linked to the common cold.

On the morning the experiment began, the doctors dropped measured quantities of rhinovirus solution into the nostrils of each of the student volunteers. Later

that day, the students began swallowing the pills, either aspirin or a lactose dummy pill, in the presence of a medical investigator.

For the next eight days, the volunteers came to a clinic where the doctors took samples of blood and nasal discharge for viral tests.

On the basis of statistical analyses, the doctors said that "aspirin treatment did not alter the rates of infection or illness but was associated with a moderate reduction in the frequency or severity of some symptoms."

However, the doctors said, "Aspirin treatment appeared to cause a highly significant increase in the rate of virus shedding in treated subjects."

Arkansas to Act  
On Mills' Future  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., will be asked to return to work of Congress under a resolution scheduled today in the Arkansas House of Representatives.

The resolution was introduced by State Rep. Wayne Hampton, who has been mentioned as a possible successor, should Rep. Mills resign.

Rep. Mills, the former chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has not appeared at a session of the current Congress, and is currently in a Florida hospital undergoing treatment for alcoholism.

U.K. Court Bars  
Port Blockades  
LONDON, March 25 (Reuters).—High court judges today ordered fishermen to lift blockades at three of the east-coast English ports involved in a dispute over frozen fish imports to Britain.

The fishermen are demanding government action against what they regard as unfair competition from subsidized foreign fish, mainly from Norway, Iceland and Poland.

The blockade protest began last Friday at Grimsby and Immingham and has affected 11 ports.

Seoul Protests 'Buzzing'  
SEOUL, March 25 (Reuters).—The South Korean Defense Ministry today accused North Korea of sending 30 jet fighters yesterday to buzz the South Korean-held island of Paengnyong-do in the Yellow Sea.

## Medium Used by Terrorists. Nonconformists

## Radio Pacifica Voice of U.S. Opposition

By Lacey Fosburgh

BERKELEY, Calif., March 25 (UPI).—There are not many radio stations that give the news in Mandarin Chinese, broadcast the Nixon tapes and "Lady Chatterley's Lover" or let an astronomer, a homosexual, Third-World activists and a group of Dutch poets all have an hour of time all in one afternoon.

And there are not many radio stations that receive secret communications from terrorists and others hiding from government agents.

But KPFA-FM here in Berkeley does all of these things and so do the three other listener-sponsored radio stations around the country that are owned by the Pacifica Foundation.

These four radio stations are becoming the medium through which society at large hears reports from the world where fugitive suspected terrorists live.

Arm of the Law  
These stations also resist what they see as a government effort to turn the news media as a whole into an arm of law enforcement.

In the last few years, for example, two of the four current general managers of the Pacifica stations have gone to jail because they refused to give the government the original copies of one secret communiqué or another.

"Our stations play some kind of intermediary roles" between the government and society at large, Vera Hopkins, an officer of the Pacifica Foundation, said here.

"We are always in the forefront of new broadcasting and new trends, whether it's politics or sex or music, and so there's always something controversial for the government to challenge."

KPFA, for example, mysteriously received a tape from Patricia Hearst, the kidnapped newspaper heiress, on which she told her parents she was going to stay with her captors. The last message from the abductors, the group that calls itself the Symbionese Liberation Army, went to KPFA in Los Angeles, and last month three women with the Weather Underground, Bernadine Dohrn, Kathy Boudin and Cathy Wilkerson, sent KPFA a tape of them reading poems.

Message From Tombs  
The New World Liberation Front got a message to KPFA in February justifying its bombing of local television facilities here, and several years ago the Pacifica station in New York, WBAI, got a telephone call from inmates in the old Manhattan House of Detention, known as the Tombs, explaining why they were at that very moment staging a revolt.

Each of these communications turned into a legal case after

the government, during the course of its investigation, subpoenaed the stations to get the original message.

Until recently, these stations have resisted the government. But two weeks ago, Larry Bensky, general manager of KPFA-FM here, reluctantly complied

with a federal subpoena to turn over confidential information.

"It's a dangerous precedent," Mr. Bensky said at a crowded news conference in San Francisco, "but we had no other choice. The Supreme Court has ruled on the issue."

But the foundation is expected to come up with a new legal strategy for noncompliance with government subpoenas at its national meeting next month, staff members said.

It may be safer legally just to destroy these communications immediately rather than saving them," one of the attorneys said. Pacifica was founded in 1949 to set up listener-sponsored public access, noncommercial radio stations across the country. The stations soon became the mouthpiece for political opposition of all kinds, ranging from the John Birch Society to the Communist party, and more recently to self-proclaimed terrorist organizations.

## Costa Rica Court Asked to Enforce Ruling on Vesco

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).—For the first time, a company financier Robert Vesco is pursuing him to his Costa Rican haven in an effort to get some of its money back.

In a suit filed early last week, International Controls Corp., which Mr. Vesco headed until he fled the United States two years ago, has asked the Costa Rican Supreme Court to enforce a \$2.14-million default judgment entered against him here 17 months ago. The suit also asks for interest payments which would bring the total to more than \$2.4 million.

International Controls, formerly of Fairfield, N.J., was the vehicle through which Mr. Vesco took control of Investor Overseas Services, the once-huge Swiss mutual fund complex. Mr. Vesco resigned as chairman of IOC in September, 1972, and quit as a consultant in February, 1973, a few months before he was indicted for trying to obstruct a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of his activities.

If the suit is successful, it would mark the first time the courts in Costa Rica have ruled against Mr. Vesco. A U.S. effort to extradite him was rejected on technical grounds, but Costa Rican courts have insisted that the courts will honor proper legal claims.

## Ford Urged to Speed Panama Canal Action

PANAMA CITY, March 25 (AP).—The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela yesterday signed a letter, to be sent to President Ford, urging swift transfer of the Panama Canal from U.S. to Panamanian control.

The presidents cabled the presidents of all other Latin American countries, asking them to express to Washington their concern over "the excessive obstacles that seem still to entangle settlement of the canal problem." A draft of a new Canal Zone treaty is expected to be ready later this year. Under the current pact, the United States has perpetual control over the canal.

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## They Sit as Judges—but Still Face Wisecracks

## Despite Bias, More Women Study Law in U.S.

By Lesley Oelsner

STANFORD, Calif., March 25 (UPI)—At Yale law school in the 1940s, a professor held an annual "Ladies Day" at which he called on all the women in his class, the only day all year he would call on any of them. At Harvard law, there were no women at all. On Wall Street, the few women to be found were mostly tucked away in trusts-and-estates departments. In the courts, a woman lawyer was an oddity, her presence a cause for snickering and staring.

Now Harvard has women and so do law schools across the country—more than 20,000 women, making up about a fifth of the nation's law-school enrollment.

Women teach law, and they set up their own law firms.

Women sit as judges of state courts and federal courts.

But professors still make jokes about women. Male judges still treat women, even women judges, differently from men. And women still feel less than welcome, if welcome at all, in the legal profession.

## Still a Bias

There is still a bias, says Judge Lisa Richetta of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, "an enormous one. Certainly."

"They don't call on women for rape cases now, we're beyond that," says Patricia Micklow, a third-year student at the University of Michigan law school.

But, she says, "the law as it relates to women isn't covered at all in the basic courses."

Judge Richetta and Mrs. Micklow were among more than 1,000 lawyers and law students, nearly all of them women, who attended the Sixth National Conference on Women and the Law here this last weekend. Their numbers alone demonstrate the great gains that women have made in the legal profession. Their individual stories, though, show not

just the gains but also the problems women have had and still have in trying to practice law.

For Mrs. Micklow, the obstacles between her and the law were at first somewhat societal, somewhat of her own making—she married at 17, went to college, and dropped out after a year and a half. She had been interested in law for some time. But, she said, she had financial problems—her husband was in school and she had a baby to take care

of. And she says that even if she had had no problems at all, "I'd probably have gone into fashion merchandising. I'd have to say, at 21, that's where I was."

But in the years that followed, she went back to college, took a master's degree, taught, ran unsuccessfully for state office, and, among other things, realized that "women need credentials."

She applied to a law school. "The woman admissions director told me I was too old," Mrs.

Micklow says. She asked me what I was going to do with my family."

## Negative Reaction

The reaction in her home town was worse. "The general reaction was negative," not from the family, she said, but from "community people in general, and my peer group."

She was admitted to law school. Soon after she received a telephone call from a local judge whom she knew slightly. "He said, 'How did you get into a school like that? Did you seduce someone?'"

Judge Richetta, 46, also had problems in starting her legal career. She said she was refused admittance to Harvard in 1949 because she was a woman. She went to Yale instead. After graduating and teaching at Yale, she applied for jobs back home in Philadelphia only to find that "no law firm in Philadelphia would hire me. I was told if I was hired it would not be as a courtroom advocate, but as a researcher."

So she went to work instead in the office of the district attorney, as an assistant prosecutor. The situation changed dramatically. There was no discrimination at all in the DA's office, she said. In 1971, in what she calls "a blow at tokenism," by the governor, Milton Shapp, she was appointed along with three other women to fill newly created judgeships. In 1973 she was elected in her own right to a 10-year term.

French officials said that the meeting, which was to have begun yesterday, could not be held until it was determined who would attend. The group of 14 is known as the Club of Paris and represents the major creditors of the roughly \$3-billion Chilean foreign debt.

Italy, Britain and the Netherlands have taken the position that they would not negotiate with the Chileans so long as the government did not conform, in their judgment, to the United Nations Convention on Human Rights.

Others in the 14, notably West Germany, Japan, Spain, the United States, France, Canada and Belgium, have tried to keep the negotiations free of political connotations and have said that the UN was the proper forum to discuss human rights issues.

The issue has become sensitive throughout Europe. In France, the Communist and Socialist parties and several private groups are opposing French participation in the renegotiation. There also are pressures inside West Germany, Denmark and Sweden to keep those countries from attending.

This is the fifth year that the Club of Paris was to meet to decide how to deal with debts that the Chilean government appeared unable to pay. With about \$700 million of the debt falling due this year, the Chileans were seeking to refinance or reschedule \$310 million.

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## Supreme Court Asked to Bar U.S. Law Groups' Fee-Fixing

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—When Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Goldfarb wanted to buy a \$54,000 house in the suburbs, they asked 20 lawyers what it would cost to search the property's title. Each listed a fee of \$525.50.

As a result, the Supreme Court is being asked today by the Goldfarbs and the government to rule that minimum fee schedules for lawyers are illegal price fixing under the anti-trust laws.

Opposing the request are the American Bar Association, several local and state bar groups and the American Dental Association, which says that such a ruling could jeopardize ethical standards for professionals.

The common thread of the bar associations' argument is that lawyers are exempt from anti-trust regulation because they are a "learned profession."

Lower Court Ruling

The U.S. Appeals Court in Richmond, Va., accepted this argument and ruled against the Goldfarbs in the case that the Supreme Court is ultimately expected to decide before its term ends, probably in June.

It could avoid the issue altogether, at least for the present. The Fairfax County, Va., Bar Association, one of the defendants in the Goldfarbs' suit, has abandoned its minimum fee schedule and has asked the court to declare that there no longer is a live controversy.

Even if the court accepted this argument, it would probably have to rule on the question eventually. Minimum fees set by the Oregon State Bar were struck down by a federal judge in Portland recently in a case brought by the Justice Department.

Although the government is not directly involved in the Goldfarbs' suit, it has filed a brief supporting their opposition to the fee schedules.

Government attorneys argue: "Though cast in the form of an 'ethical' standard of the legal profession, such schedules involve the most commercial aspect of law practice, are intended primarily

to increase lawyers' incomes, and inevitably result in higher prices to consumers and non-use of legal services when they are needed."

The Virginia State Bar, also a defendant in the suit, argues that minimum fee schedules are beneficial to lawyers' clients.

"A high fee obviously harms the client; a low fee may do so as well," the Virginia bar says. In its brief, "if an attorney's fee is lower than that which permits him to earn an adequate income, he is likely to cut his costs by failing to maintain an adequate library or continue his legal education."

The Department of Justice has estimated that 600 to 700 state or local bar groups circulate fee guidelines. The ABA has said that no attorney is compelled to follow the recommendations, but the department said the fee schedules often are accompanied by the threat of disciplinary action for those who systematically choose to undercut the suggested fee.

Meanwhile, the Goldfarbs are living in their \$54,000 home in near-Reston, Va.

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## Amin Introduces Death Penalty in Economic Crimes

KAMPALA, March 25 (UPI)—President Idi Amin today introduced the death penalty by firing squad for Ugandans found guilty of fraud, embezzlement or smuggling.

After a two-day conference with elders and officials from all areas of Uganda to discuss conditions in the country, Gen. Amin signed into law what he called a decree to "protect his poor people."

In addition to providing a maximum penalty for embezzlers and smugglers, the law provided lesser sentences of 5 to 10 years imprisonment for persons convicted of hoarding or traders who overcharged.

According to radio Uganda, in his talks with elders, Gen. Amin admitted that there were shortages of everything from salt to sugar and spare parts, but he said that this was temporary and "as soon as industry has been rehabilitated [following his economic war] there will be a surplus of everything."

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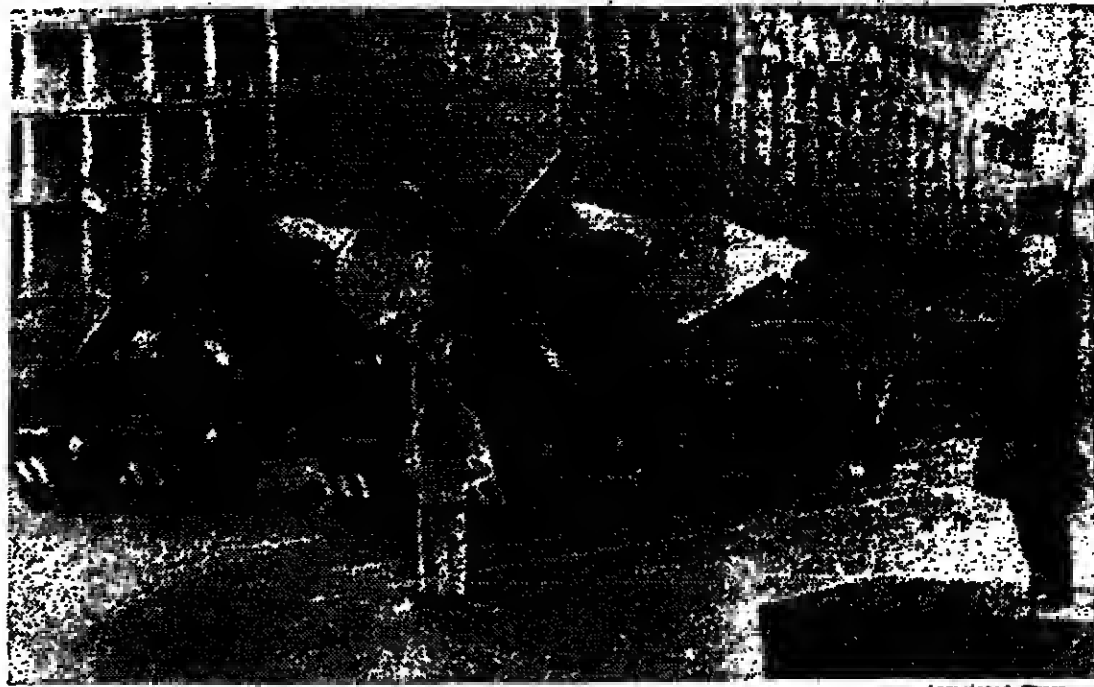
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ATHENS PARADE—Greek President Michael Stassinopoulos (right) taking the salute yesterday during military parade marking 154th anniversary of Greece's independence.

## 3 Nations Bar Dealing With Regime

## Creditors Suspend Talks on Chilean Debt

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 25 (UPI)—A meeting of a group of 14 countries to renegotiate the Chilean debt has been postponed following the refusal of three countries—Italy, Britain and the Netherlands—to meet with representatives of the Chilean government.

French officials said that the meeting, which was to have begun yesterday, could not be held until it was determined who would attend. The group of 14 is known as the Club of Paris and represents the major creditors of the roughly \$3-billion Chilean foreign debt.

Italy, Britain and the Netherlands have taken the position that they would not negotiate with the Chileans so long as the government did not conform, in their judgment, to the United Nations Convention on Human Rights.

Others in the 14, notably West Germany, Japan, Spain, the United States, France, Canada and Belgium, have tried to keep the negotiations free of political connotations and have said that the UN was the proper forum to discuss human rights issues.

The issue has become sensitive throughout Europe. In France, the Communist and Socialist parties and several private groups are opposing French participation in the renegotiation. There also are pressures inside West Germany, Denmark and Sweden to keep those countries from attending.

This is the fifth year that the Club of Paris was to meet to decide how to deal with debts that the Chilean government appeared unable to pay. With about \$700 million of the debt falling due this year, the Chileans were seeking to refinance or reschedule \$310 million.

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# The New Leaders of Western Europe—Down-to-Earth Men in an Era of Change

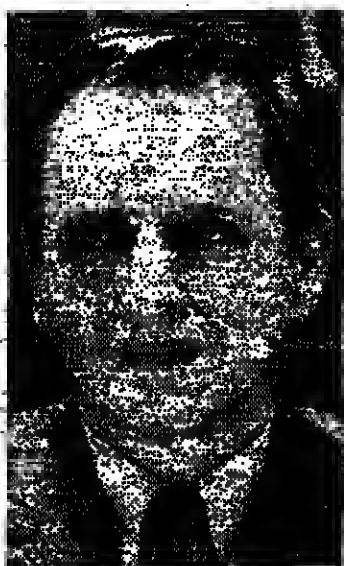
By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT)—The men who lead Western Europe are a new cast in an unending drama, set of them people who came to power more or less unexpectedly in the last year. They arrived just as the theme of the drama was changing, when a period of launching grandiose projects for posterity had ended. Such great postwar concerns as a united Europe—have been overcome by fatigue and edged away by everyday reality. A phrase of "the end of the world" seems to have been put over the prices of beef and sugar. Such problems as the end of war and the partition of Germany have been eroded by compromises of statesmen and the sheer momentum of history.



Harold Wilson

offers little chance for audacious maneuver. Beyond that, they tend to have in common a taste for the practical rather than for stirring rhetoric, a sense of the possible



Olof Palme

rather than ideal visions, and above all a sharp awareness that their people are preoccupied with the immediate and the ordinary—jobs, homes, prices, schools.

The new leaders' personalities reflect the varying national situations even more than their influence on the direction of events.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the 49-year-old President of France, came to office on his own momentum last May after the death of Georges Pompidou, who, in turn, was not the chosen heir of Charles de Gaulle but was the shrewd trustee of the Gaullist legacy. Giscard d'Estaing is cautiously modern-minded, proclaiming "change in continuity."

Slim, elegant, confident, determined to accent youth, he tells visitors that he wants to ease France into the habit of social reform and, in the process, to relax the rigidity of its structures. His loose, long stride is the very image of his idea of the country— "comfortable in its skin," as the French say, rather than imposing in its plumes.

The West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, took power in May after the surprise resignation of Willy Brandt. Like Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Schmidt, who is 56, came up through the Finance Ministry and learned to test the climate of the times more with statistics than with his fingertips.

The sturdiest, most self-assured and perhaps least exciting of the new leaders, he has tried to concentrate on keeping things steady, reacting slowly to unemployment so as not to unleash inflation, mediating between allies, keeping temperatures down.

More's Government

Premier Aldo Moro of Italy, at age 58, changed places with his foreign minister, Mariano Rumor, after months of political crisis had produced the 33rd government in 39 years. Italians do not seem to feel that it matters much since all the governments have been reshuffled versions of the same team of aging Christian Democrats, with assorted junior partners.

In Britain, Harold Wilson overturned the Conservative party government of Edward Heath a year ago and wangled a slight improvement in his almost unworkable majority with a second election last October. Mr. Wilson, 59, headed a Labor party government in the mid-60s and has developed the calluses that come from struggling with the reins of power.

Mr. Wilson has called for a "social contract" to keep down the wage-price spiral; at the same time his party's left wing pursues nationalization plans and tax reforms to spread the burden to the rich. But he does not make glowing promises; they would not be swallowed.

Olof Palme, the Premier of Sweden, who is 43, is Western Europe's senior elected leader, the only one who came to power at the start of the decade. Bouncy, often slightly disheveled, a passionate social reformer, he is considered in Stockholm to be a superb politician who managed to turn a dead-heat election into strengthened control of parliament.

Neighboring Denmark, its people somewhat sullen, will not give any government enough confidence to rule, so premiers have been rising and falling with tidal regularity. In the Netherlands there is a coalition of 10 parties that the adept Premier, Joop Den Uyl, 56, manages to keep together by leaving the lines slack.

Surprisingly, Belgium extracted a statesman from the French-Flemish language morass that engulfs its politics. The 53-year-old Premier Leo Tindemans is a candid, knowledgeable European who has said, "I'd rather be foreign minister," but the home front demands most of his attention.

Greece has resurrected a strong leader, Constantine Karamanlis, 68, whose temper seems to have mellowed in exile but whose problems have toughened.

Turkey Loses Reeve

Turkey, deeply involved in Cyprus since its invasion last July, lost its immensely popular premier, Bulent Ecevit, in partisan squabbles and is now or less marking time until the parties can agree on new elections.

Yugoslavia still has President Tito, who is 82 and enfeebled. While he has done more than most leaders of single-party states to prepare for a succession, the country is uneasy and unsettled at the thought of his departure.

Marshal Tito is the last of the postwar European giants. Not only have Churchill, De Gaulle, Adenauer, Spaak and De Gasperi disappeared, so have their successors, who presided over the transition and inherited outside mania, Jean Monnet, the origi-



Aldo Moro

nal Mr. Europe, remains, but he is old, out of circulation, a voice from another era.

There is simply no individual whose sheer force of personality is a match for events, let alone a power to move them. But neither are there mighty men or women in opposition to challenge the leaders.

Everywhere people have been bemoaning a lack of leadership, and in most places they have been choosing balance-wheel governments, consisting of men who can be expected neither to plunge too far nor to dig in too stubbornly against change.

The West Germans have emerged from the postwar period in every way. Though history still weighs heavily, the defensiveness has gone, as has the sense of need to make amends. The transfers of power have proceed-



Helmut Schmidt

ed smoothly. One no longer hears Germans doubting whether their society is capable of nourishing democracy, whether they can really make it work, as one hears with surprising frequency from Britons and, not at all surprisingly, from Portuguese.

Sensitive West Germany

Still-lively memories of the disastrous inflation of the 1930s depression and national collapse have made West Germans acutely sensitive, which is an important reason why they are more willing than others to accept unpleasant economic medicine to cure a sneeze before there is pneumonia.

The West German political atmosphere is wary, edgy. Officials in Bonn explain it as widespread recognition that nearly half of industrial output requires



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

export markets and that the Federal Republic must still rely on allies. There has long been great sensitivity in Bonn to dependence on the decisions of others.

Despite accommodations, the shadow of the East remains unsettling. There are fears that material setbacks or stagnation will suddenly shift the advantage of attraction to East Germany, especially among the young, who inherited the prosperous society and take it for granted but sometimes envy Communism's social services and economic guarantees.

"If we do not have our material comfort to prove it, what can we do to show them our way is better despite our problems?" asked Carl-Christen Kaiser, Bonn editor of the Hamburg magazine Die Zeit.

Such fears sound like knocking on wood. Although many cry

alarm about the future, West Germany has palpable stability. Sweden, which escaped the war, is the other European society that seems to have the most resistant social fiber.

Italy and Britain

At the other extreme are Italy and Britain, Italy lost the war, as did Germany, but did not go through the same devastation and social as well as physical reconstruction. Britain, the only European country to imagine it had won, realized only belatedly how much it had been weakened. Both seem to have lost a sense of direction and cohesion.

At the leadership level, in any case, Western Europe's entrenched Communists pale beside ideologists in Britain, where the left, non-Communist for the most part, is still doctrinaire, demanding. Its demands are the traditional radical ones—nationalization, sharp limitation of existing and future wealth, and more government economic decisions, rather than more local and group participation, which is the goal of the left in many other countries.

The British right is becoming just as immoderate and slogan-minded. This showed in the garish proposal for "private armies" to bolster government management of the economy in the event of anarchic strikes. It came through with even more impact when Sir Keith Joseph, a long-time Conservative leader and a supporter of the new party chief, Margaret Thatcher, called for national "remoralization" and a return to "civilized values," based on the argument that Britain's "stock" was being "degraded" through excessive breeding of the poor and uneducated.

Sir Keith, who raised a howl of rebuttal, criticism and satire,

spotlighted, no doubt unwittingly, the growth of militant ideology when he complained that the Tories were wrong to focus on economics in the recent election campaign; this was at a time when most European societies were turning to concrete social and economic issues.

Though Britain is not all down the drain, it is hard to tell whether the British are ahead of or behind others. There is political movement elsewhere, as there always is. The surface in other countries seems to reflect no more than normal human querulousness with the powers that be; the underlying trend is toward social reform in not too abrupt stages.

This is another in a series of articles.

## nd Maintain A Policy

### France Plans to Strengthen Conventional Armed Forces

PARIS, March 25 (NYT)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said tonight that French conventional armed forces would be on new mobility to deal with allied conflicts wherever they might occur.

In a monthly television fire chat devoted primarily to sense questions, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that while an independent French nuclear policy would be maintained, an added phase would be given to conditional forces.

Using a graph showing relative strengths in Europe, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing noted that France's forces were only "modestly" compared to neighboring countries. The graph showed that France had only 645 tanks, compared with 3,000 for West Germany and several thousands for the principal members of the Warsaw Pact.

Various Areas

The President revived an idea launched by the late President De Gaulle by suggesting that French forces need not be played against the East. Calling it the "heritage of the cold war," he said that dangers could come from "various areas of the world."

Reaffirming France's commitment to the Atlantic alliance, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that

"France is part of an alliance, but it must assure its own defense in an independent manner." He sharply attacked the idea defended by the French Communist party that France should give up its nuclear force because of its relatively small size.

"This is a stupid idea, first and foremost because we must realize that France is situated geographically between the two superpowers, which currently possess a considerable nuclear arsenal." Calling France "the world's third nuclear superpower," after the United States and Soviet Union, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that experience showed that nobody dared to start a war against a nuclear nation for fear of retaliation.

Effective Means

"Thus, for France to assure its security," he said, "the fact that it forces a potential aggressor to run the risk of nuclear war is an effective means of protecting itself."

He said that military conscription would be maintained, despite some recent demonstrations by soldiers in favor of a professional army. He said the advantage of national service was that it was cheaper than a professional army, and that it also gave "young Frenchmen a chance to meet the other Frenchmen of their generation."

### Wilson Calls Vote in Ulster to Set Power-Sharing Plan

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 25 (NYT)—Mr. Wilson will go to the polls next Monday in one more attempt to set a government sharing power between Catholics and Protestants.

The voters will choose delegates to a convention charged with writing up a new constitution for the province. But if the delegates cannot agree on a document that divides control between two communities, their deliberations will be set aside by London.

That was the gist of a message from Prime Minister Harold Wilson brought to Northern Ireland a visit there today.

Right now the prospects for successful outcome to the constitution are rated as poor. The Protestant majority toppled an experimental power-sharing referendum last May and does not yet

appear to be in a mood for compromise.

In Britain's general election last October, Ulster voted for 12 MPs. All but one are hard-line Protestants who insist that majority rule means the exclusion of Catholics from power.

Thus the chances are that a majority of the delegates to the forthcoming convention will reflect the same view and will be unable to produce a charter that Mr. Wilson could approve.

The Prime Minister suggested today that the last power-sharing regime collapsed because Ulstermen believed that it "had in some way been imposed on Northern Ireland from the outside."

This time, he said, the province will choose the men and women who design the new charter, and that should give it more legitimacy.

Fair to All

"But no British government of any party," he warned, "would be able to ratify a Ulster constitution which was not balanced and fair to all."

The government, he went on, could not "be a party to the exclusion of the minority by the majority or to a refusal by the minority to work with the majority."

Despite the odds against the convention, Ulster is changing, and this has given Mr. Wilson some hope. The militant Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army has maintained a cease-fire of sorts since Dec. 22.

To be sure, peace in Ulster is a relative affair. During this three-month stretch, 34 persons have been killed by shootings or bombings, including two soldiers, a policeman and a policewoman.

### Printers' Statement On Parisien Libéré

PARIS, March 25 (NYT)—The Joint Committee of the Paris Printing Unions issued a statement tonight on its negotiations with the management of the newspaper Le Parisien Libéré, proposing, in view of their disagreement, to continue discussions in the Paris region with the Syndicate of the Paris Press.

Such talks, the committee said, might lead to an accord covering all papers, not just Le Parisien Libéré.

The committee accused that paper of ignoring an agreement now existing between unions and publishers and attempting to establish working conditions applying to itself alone.

### Italian Leftists Move to Outlaw Neo-Fascist Party

ROME, March 25 (NYT)—A committee grouping various left-wing organizations has announced that it plans to collect signatures in favor of outlawing the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

The committee made public a bill which would ban the MSI and depose parliament members and other officials elected the MSI ticket.

Under the Italian constitution, 10,000 citizens sign a draft bill, it must be passed on to the parliament. If it is passed, it will be the first time that any group has an advantage in this constitutional provision.

The MSI, founded in 1946, had 2.5 million votes or 8.7 per cent of the total in the last election in 1972. It holds 56 seats in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies and 26 seats in the 324-member Senate.

The MSI has disclaimed responsibility for bombings and other acts staged by right-wing underground groups.

### French-British Oil Talks

LONDON, March 25 (Reuters)—French and British officials met here tomorrow to discuss their dispute over oil-rich areas of the western approaches of the English Channel. They agreed to appoint a panel of arbitrators to fix a median line between the disputed areas.

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MOVIES IN PARIS

# Barbra Streisand Struggles Valiantly

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 25 (IHT). — "Funny Lady," at the Paris in English, continues the screen biography of Patsy Cline begun in "Fanny Girl," starring Barbra Streisand as Cline in her middle years. "Fanny Girl" was directed by William Wyler. One misses his collaboration in Part II.

The scenario concerns Billy Rose's courtship of Patsy, their marriage, his productions for her, their separation, brought about by professional commitments, and their divorce. In an epilogue, they meet once more to recall their turbulent association and to permit a reprise of the outstanding revue numbers.

Cinematic biography is notorious for its inaccuracies. Who, one wonders, was responsible for the slightly fictionalizing of facts in this life story?

Billy Rose was chubby, short and had straight black hair. James Caan, who plays Rose, is tall, gangling, curly-headed, Rose's press chief, Richard Mancy, pub-

lized his boss as the "baotam Barnum," a description that had to be eliminated from the film due to the absurd casting. The press agent of the film account is the usual confused, jabbering half-wit.

Nick Arnstein, Patsy's first husband, is played by Omar Sharif who interpreted Arnstein as the son-in-law of a ferocious English accent and was what is termed on Broadway "a swell dresser," but he would never have been mistaken for Omar Sharif in the darkest of alleys. A character called Bert Robbins, a black hooper, has been included in "Crazy Quilt," the show in which Patsy starred under Rose's auspices. This is obviously a reference to Bert Williams, one of the greatest black comedians in American theatrical history. Williams appeared with Cline, W.C. Fields and Eddie Cantor in Ziegfeld's "Follies," but he died before "Crazy Quilt" was produced.

But it is not alone this startling misrepresentation of almost everyone and everything that makes "Funny Lady" so tiresome and unconvincing. Director Herbert Ross seems uncertain when the action is on the song-and-dance stage and when it is off. His choreography is often competent, though he resorts to stale and sour humor in his frantic

parody of a disastrous tryout. But he has been unable to differentiate between the dramatic sequences and those of musical comedy. Barbra Streisand fights hard against this distortion. She is a commanding popular singer and conveys some of the heartache and valiance of the brave clown heroine to touching effect. But even her presence fails to brighten this dull and soggy movie for long. It is artificial and mechanical in conception and execution. What a funny lady can do Miss Streisand does—against great odds. It is not enough.

"The Mean Machine" (at the Mercury in English) is tough, rugged slapstick about a former professional football star who is arrested for stealing and destroying a car, drunken driving, and slugging an officer and thrown in prison.

London is a football fanatic and invites the new arrival to coach the prison guards. The ranking guard, the captain and coach of the team, however, advises him—with a brutal beating

to enforce his argument—to reject the offer. Dismal duty in the swamps is the fruit of this refusal, but soon the warden has another proposition. He appoints his prisoner to train a team of inmates for a match against the jailers. The prisoners, blacks at first reluctant to join the whites, sign up for the chance to get back at their guards.

The resulting game may be imagined, but should be seen. Director Richard Aldrich has staged it as a wild circus. Never has such foul play disgraced the field. French audiences may not know the rules of American foot-

Barbra Streisand as she appears in "Funny Lady."



## French Train Fares Rise

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters). — Fares on French trains will rise by 6.5 per cent next month, the government announced today. Freight cost will go up by 9.5 per cent.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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## Sad Years for Collectors

# Behind the Coin Lag in Sweden

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (IHT). — Some 200 million coins, ranging from the copper 5-öre piece to the silver-alloy 5-crown coin, were minted in 1974, all bearing the date of 1973. Chances are that all the coinage of 1975 will also be dated that year.

The average Swede couldn't care less, though there appears to be a acute shortage of small change; his major problem in a period of rising prices and an increasing taxation is an even more acute shortage of folding money.

But to a collector of Swedish coins series, arranged by date and place of minting, it is sad business indeed. There is likely to be a two-year gap in his partitioned, velvet-lined collection drawers.

## National Contest

When nonagenarian King Gustaf VI Adolf died in September, 1973, no coins had been designed for his grandson and successor, Carl XVI Gustaf. The Royal Mint decided, for reasons of piety, that all future coins bearing the face or monogram of the late monarch would be dated 1973, until a new line of coins had been designed and minted.

Not much happened in 1974 and not much is likely to happen in 1975. Longfellow line saying that "the mills of God grind slowly" ("Retribution") appears applicable to the situation.

A national contest has been

launched, inviting designs for the coins of the largely nominal reign of Carl XVI Gustaf. Entries are to be submitted before May 5 and ground rules have been laid down: The new coins should, to be easily recognized, bear a certain semblance to the old line and be of similar shape and weight. (Sweden's internal trade depends heavily on coin-operated vending machines, marketing practically anything from bread and butter, sandwich meats, cigarettes, soda pop and non-beer to hard-core porno magazines and contraceptives.)

Separate rules have been laid down for the 5-crown coin because Swedes have been complaining that the present one is too similar in size and appearance to the 1-crown piece. There must be differences in looks.

The designs accepted by the jury—at least those of the one-crown piece, which traditionally bear the profile of the reigning monarch on the face side and the national coat-of-arms on the reverse—will be submitted to the king for approval. The final decision is to be made by the Cabinet of Ministers, and allowing for the traditional, usually time-consuming bickering for a compromise, it is likely to take some time before the matter is settled.

## Very Hesitant

"Even if we get the approved designs at a reasonably early date," a spokesman for the Royal Mint said, "it will take us time to make the dies and start minting. Even so, we'd be very hesitant to turn out any of the new coins

before 1976. We'd be able to produce only a very limited 1975 issue, and the coins would surely be snapped up by numismatists and rapidly rise in value. And with the general scarcity of small change, especially around Christmas time, we feel fairly certain that 1975 will be another no-year for Swedish coins."

In the early '70s, the Swedes did away with the old 1-öre and 2-öre coppers (the metal worth more than the value of the coin) and the 5-öre piece was reduced in size from roughly an old British penny to the size of a slimmed-down U.S. cent. Rumors have it that considerable fortunes in the form of 1 and 2-öre pieces, and the old 5-öre are hoarded away in private numismatic cabinets and in nonnumismatic cookie jars against the day when the old coins will become collectors' items.

On the subject of numismatics, there was some Swedish philatelic bickering about the new postage stamps featuring the profile of King Carl XVI Gustaf, photographed by Lennart Nilsson and engraved by Czeslaw Slania.

Alas, his majesty was photographed by Mr. Nilsson in a three-star general's uniform. Since Sweden is a country firmly devoted to pacifism and since the king no longer is the supreme commander of the armed forces, it seemed to the Social Democratic Cabinet of Ministers that the king should be presented in civilian garb.

The General Post Office worked fast: The uniform was retouched away and substituted with a conservative business suit with a somber dark tie.

# Excommunication and the Michelin Guide

By John Vinocur

PARIS, March 25 (AP). — In an act of gastronomic apostasy, a restaurant has asked to be excommunicated from the Michelin guide.

The guide duly expelled the nonbeliever from the temple, as requested, and added a vengeful little twist of its own: It defrocked the luxury hotel with which the restaurant is associated.

Just as "Jane's Fighting Ships" always comes out as the authoritative guide to world sea power, the Michelin guide has been able to perpetuate itself in print as the exacting Bible of eating in France.

"Bible?" said the man at the George V Hotel. "If that's the Bible, we don't want that kind of religion any more."

The hotel had asked Michelin to remove its restaurant, Les Princes, from its listings and for the first time anyone could remember, took a newspaper ad (which appeared in the IHT, March 20) to announce its action. The ad explained there had been a "divergence of opinion with the policy of the Guide Michelin inspectors."

A mention in the tire manufacturer's book means a pretty good place to eat, and a restaurant's merit graduates upward with the addition of from one to three stars. The hotel's restaurant lost its star in 1970 when it changed its format and tried to regain it since.

"We broke our backs for years," the spokesman said. "Our staff was terribly disappointed when we didn't get a star. The inspector from Michelin would come and criticize us. It was ridiculous and demoralizing. We had to react. Then Michelin, spitefully, removed the hotel from its guide too."

André Trichot, the man at Michelin who gives and takes away restaurant owners' call him "Monsieur Etoile" had a rather disdainful view of the affair.

"They thought they merited a star. Our inspectors did not. As far as the rest goes, we have no reaction. We don't see the

point. The hotel was removed from the listings because it was not logical to do so."

But in addition to the action of the George V, there were a couple of more heretics around to suggest that the Michelin's ratings are something less than scripture.

Robert Courtine, writing in Le Monde under the pseudonym La

Reynière, called the guide's treatment of Les Princes "abusive" and two of the country's best-known food critics, Henri Gault and Christian Millau, asked, "What strange bug could have bitten the inspectors to treat the restaurant so badly."

Gault and Millau called the guide an "old lady" and said it

wasn't evolving, although they still found it unrelentingly severe. Courtine complained that the guide's inspectors often paid more attention to a restaurant's toilets than its kitchens and got in this final word: He called the newer Kieffer guide, put out by a rival tire company, "the big gastronomic guide that we've been missing."

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Among current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries are Marcel Breuer, Bauhaus-Archiv, Berlin (to May 19); Meret Oppenheim, Wilhelm-Lehmbruck Museum, Duisburg (to June 8); Franz Radziwill, Altona Museum, Hamburg (April 9-May 25); Saul Steinberg, Kestner Gesellschaft, Hannover (to May 18); Italian Realists, Badischer Kunstverein, Karlsruhe (to April 20); German and Dutch drawings from the Louvre, Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne (April-May); Egon Schiele (to May 11), Haus der Kunst, Munich; "Works of Art in Book Form," Lenbachhaus, Munich (March 25-May 11); Christian Baltanski, Kunstverein, Stuttgart (April 2-May 4); "The Romantic Rhine from Mainz to Koblenz," Wiesbaden Museum (April 5-June 1); Claes Oldenburg 1954-74, Kunsthalle, Tübingen (to April 20).

Verdi's "La Traviata" will be given April 13 at the Hamburg State Opera in a new staging by Polke Ahlenius with designs by Toni Businger and under Nello Santi's musical direction. The multiple casting will offer Maria Chiara and Hildegard Urmacher as Violetta, Carlo Bini, Juan Lloveras and Wieslaw Ochman alternating as Alfredo, and Hermann Frey and Bernd Welk as the older Germont. The second performance will be April 16.

Soloists, orchestra and chorus of the Kiev Opera are scheduled to give two performances each of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" on April 9 and 11 and "Khovanshchina" on April 10 and 12 at the Marseilles Opera.

Rameau's "Zoroastre" will be given eight performances from April 8 to 20 by the Lyons Opera in a production staged by Gaston Benham and designed by Jacques Zapp. Claire Chabault will conduct the work, which will be given in a version prepared by Francoise Gervais, and Vittorio Biagi will be responsible for the choreography. Eduardo Gimenez will sing the title part (Leonard Pizzino on April 9 and 16), and the cast also will include Philippe Huttenlocher, Frangiskos Voutsinos, Christiane Chateau, Evelyne Brunner, Franz Petri and Christos Grigorou.

Janacek's "Kalya Kabanova" will be given in a Czech-language production by the Grand Theatre of Geneva on March 27, April 1, 3 and 5. Jaroslav Krombholc, of the Prague National Theater, will conduct the work, and the staging will be by Václav Králík, with sets and costumes by Josef Svoboda and Jan Skalicky. The cast will be headed by Nadezhda Kniplova, Elisabeth Söderström, Miroslav Schweda, Jiri Zahradnick and Karel Berman.

A ballet evening devoted to works by Bartok is scheduled for April by the ballet company of the Opera du Rhin. Peter Van Dyk, the company's director, will choreograph "Dance Suite," "The Wooden Prince" and a pas de deux, "Idyll," while "The Miraculous Mandarin" will be prepared by Mikko Spornik. Dmitri Chortas and Charles Schwartz will conduct the Mulhouse Orchestra, and Zao Wou-ki is the designer. After performances in Mulhouse April 4, 6 and 8, the program will be given in Colmar.

April 8 and 20 and in Strasbourg six times from April 12 to May 2.

An exhibition of the engravings of Jacques Callot has been organized by the print cabinet of the Château de Rohan at Strasbourg, where it will run until April 26.

The Paris Opéra ballet will give a total of 16 performances of two programs from April 4 to 26 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. The first program includes "Soleil de Fête" with choreography by Leo Staats to music of Delibes (the final act of "La Source"), "Ven de Carles" (Chabault/Svoboda), "La Part" (Svoboda/Dukac) and "Bolero" (Bartok/Ravel). The second program, beginning April 18, will be "Concerto" (Svoboda/Jolivet), "Afternoon of a Faun" (Robbins/Delussé), "Octandre" (Blaska/Varese) and "Petrushka" (Fokine/Svoboda). The Lamoureux Orchestra will be conducted by Marius Constant for the first program and by Antonio de Almeida for the second.

Haydn's "La Fedeltà Premiata" has had its first Swiss performance in a production staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle at the Zurich Opera, and conducted by Matthias Aeschbacher. The cast included: Rilyn Zschau, Charlotte Bethold, Ina Dressel, Ruth Rohner, Martin Schomberg, Werner Gröschel, Howard Nelson and Richard Van Vrooman. The second performance is scheduled for March 27.

The American soprano Noelle Rogers makes her Covent Garden debut as Musetta on March 31 when Puccini's "La Bohème" is revived for four performances with Helena Dörm, Veriano Luchetti and Peter Glossop in other principal roles and Robin Stapleton conducting. The final performance will be part of the fourth annual series of Covent Garden Proms performances, including "The Barber of Seville," "Eugene Onegin," "Wozzeck" and three ballet programs, from April 7 through 12.

Mikhail Baryshnikov is scheduled to make his Paris debut April 17 at the Opéra in a program of classical excerpts. He will be partnered by Noella Fontana in "La Bayadère," the Act II pas de deux from "Giselle," and Act III of "The Sleeping Beauty." Catherine Comet will conduct the program, which will be repeated April 18, 22, 24, 25 and May 3.

## Spanish Magazine Returns After Ban

MADRID, March 25 (UPI). — Spain's highest-circulation news magazine, Cambio 16, reappeared on newsstands yesterday after a three-week government suspension for printing stories deemed in violation of the Spanish press law, which forbids attacks of national unity and demand respect for the constitution. The new issue had 162 pages and 260,000 copies were printed. Circulation before the ban was around 160,000. Almost all other news and political magazines in Spain print between 10,000 and 40,000 copies.

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## Death and 'Reassessment'

At a time when matters in the Middle East are again approaching a critical stage, the murder of King Faisal adds another unknown factor to an equation studded with them. For Faisal was a central figure in the region for more than 10 years (he became king in 1964) and influential within the Saudi dynasty for much longer than that.

The authority of Saudi Arabia within the often jangling Arab states rests on more than oil—although the nation's petroleum resources are potent. The Saudi family has doctrinal traditions of importance to Islam: it controls the heartland of Moslem expansion, whence the Arab race and its culture arose and its religion took form. And such men as Ibn Saud, the founder of the Saudi kingdom in its present form, and Faisal, who was powerful during the reign of his brother, Saud IV, and all-powerful since his deposition, have utilized the resources of the kingdom, material and spiritual, to great effect.

The breakdown of the negotiations which Mr. Kissinger mediated, between Israel and Egypt, has led President Ford to order a new re-examination, a reassessment, of American policy in the Middle East. This has brought tensions between Israel and the United States, as the collapse of the Kissinger mission exacerbated relations between Washington and a number of Arab states. In this atmosphere, with the Soviet Union and France reaffirming their in-

sistence on complete Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in the six-day war, as well as on a "fatherland" for the Palestinians, it seems likely that the Geneva conference may well meet in a mood of considerable bitterness.

Much, therefore, could depend on the attitude of Saudi Arabia, whose influence has been great, and, generally, directed toward moderation. Has that policy been so far institutionalized that it will be reflected by King Faisal's successor, his brother?

Saudi Arabia went through a period of uncertainty when King Saud IV first gave full executive power to Faisal in 1958, forced him to resign two years later and was himself deposed by the Council of Ministers in 1964. Another such time of doubt, in the crucial days that lie ahead, might have unhappy effects upon the whole Middle East. But what Faisal achieved, in terms of fixing both domestic and foreign positions in Saudi Arabia, should give his brother a more secure setting than that which Saud IV knew; at any rate, that is to be wished for in the interest of stabilizing the Middle East. It is ironic that an apparently irrelevant—so far as policy goes—murder should thus send tremors throughout the world. But sudden death has done that before; it is a grim illustration of the human weakness on which Weltpolitik, for all its pretensions to rise above individual mortality, so often is based.

## 'The Kurds Have No Friends'

The Kurds of Iraq have been caught in a cruel vise. Only a few weeks ago neighboring Iran was offering them arms and sanctuary in what seemed their most promising effort in years, if not centuries, to establish an autonomous area or homeland of their own in an oil-soaked part of northern Iraq. Early in March, however, the vise closed. Iraq offered Iran the border of its choice in the long-contested Shatt al-Arab river between them. It apparently promised to close down Iranian Communist headquarters in Baghdad too. In return the Shah agreed to halt his support for the Kurdish rebellion that was bleeding Iraq white. And so now Kurds, fearing Iraqi "genocide" despite Baghdad's offer of amnesty, are pitifully streaming across snow-covered mountain passes into Iran. They are hastening to arrive by April, when Iraq will close the border to further refugees and Iraq will send its troops into Kurdish areas to take control. Some Kurds intend to fight on in the mountains. But their veteran leader, Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, intends to flee.

"The Palestinians have 18 Arab countries to help them," one embittered Kurd said. "Bangladesh had India to help it. We have no one. The Kurds have no friends." He is right. The Kurds are non-Arab Moslems. But no Moslem state has offered them a hand or even a word in their current trial, now that Iran turned its back. Arab states,

quick to support "national liberation movements" when the beneficiaries are Arab Entrepreneurs or Arab Palestinians, display no comparable enthusiasm for the Kurds' struggle. One wonders, as well, if the Kurds made a tactical "error." They stuck to the battlefield in the mountains of Iraq, rather than trying to gain international publicity and recognition for their cause by conducting a terror campaign abroad. The Kurds never succeeded, for instance, in having their case heard at the United Nations. Now, when decent men and nations everywhere ought to be appealing to Iraq to treat its Kurdish victims with some minimal compassion, the United Nations and most of its member states lack the energy.

The crushing of the Kurds is not only the means by which Iran and Iraq have achieved certain improvements in their bilateral relations. The step advances the Shah's broad effort to reach a détente in his overall relations with the Arab world, though a number of critical issues remain. Iraq's Ba'athist leadership will be able to wave its national credentials high. It may now turn its gaze south upon Kuwait, which it claims, and west upon Israel as well. Moscow, having provided Iraq the arms with which it crushed the Kurds, can be expected to ask a patron's due. Just about everyone comes out ahead except the Kurds, who are mourning their ravaged hopes and their dead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Setback in Mideast

The Israeli government has utilized to the utmost its possibilities to prove to Henry Kissinger—and through him to President Sadat—that Israel is indeed interested in reaching an additional partial agreement with Egypt. The conditions Egypt has insisted upon until now do not permit the Israeli government to consider them as a basis for an agreement.

We hope Mr. Kissinger has been convinced that Jerusalem has done everything possible in order to enable the contacts to reach a successful conclusion. It seems that the decision about the continuation of the U.S. mediation effort is resting now entirely with Egypt. It is to be assumed that the Israeli government will be prepared to study other Egyptian proposals than those which have already been forwarded to them.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

It is hard to convince the U.S. Congress (or any other parliament for that matter) that foreign policy must always be unfinished business. Because of this, because of his loyal service to President Nixon, and because of the way he practiced his personal diplomacy, Mr. Kissinger has long been unpopular with many congressional leaders and is probably even more unpopular today. No one wins every poker game, not even Metternich, not even Henry Kissinger.

—From the Guardian (London).

Mr. Kissinger's failure to negotiate a second-stage agreement between Egypt and

Israel is not the end of everything. It is disappointing, of course, since such an agreement would have been an important step toward a general and lasting peace settlement between Israel and the Arabs.

But for some time doubt has been growing on all sides whether this step-by-step approach to a peace settlement could be taken much further. It is difficult to expect two antagonists to take many steps together without first some accord about where they are going.

—From the Times (London).

#### Saigon's Turn

For the United States, the recognized protector of President Thieu and Marshal Lon Nol, no day elapses without bringing bad news: now it is in South Vietnam that a military defeat of unprecedented scope is shaping up. The leaders in Washington obviously cannot do much to restore a situation so much in jeopardy. The old "domino theory" which President Ford just took up again is no longer of a nature to impress Congress. The American public is more and more convinced that any additional aid would merely prolong the agony of both allied governments while causing more human losses. The hard reality will eventually prevail in both the White House and the Pentagon which is that the military balance cannot be restored and that one will have to come to the political negotiation provided for by the Paris accords.

—From Les Echos (Paris).



'Explain Slowly—What Does He Need All Those Weapons for, and Why Does He Need Nuclear Reactors?'

## U.S. Workers and Politics

By Andrew Levison

ATLANTA—Ever since the Wallace campaign showed significant working-class anger and discontent, the future political role of workers has been a crucial question facing American liberals and the Democratic party. If blue-collar workers have indeed defected from the side of progress, as the 1972 elections were widely interpreted to have signified, then perhaps the coming years will see the election of presidents, who, if not the mask of Richard Nixon in arrogant lawlessness, will be his equal in political conservatism.

The basis for this bleak prognosis is a series of popular notions about the size, conditions and attitudes of American workers. They are a diminishing minority, it is said, increasingly outnumbered by white-collar employees. In economic terms the large majority of workers have advanced, if not to affluence, then at least to a "middle-American" level of comfort and security. Finally, their political attitudes are uniformly described as largely conservative, with far greater racism and militarism than that of the middle class.

The minority theory was based on Census Bureau definitions quite different from common-sense "brown versus black" understanding of the terms "blue collar" and "white collar."

Janitors, waiters, and even people who give shoeshines are classified as "service workers." Postmen, messengers, bill-collectors and even peddlers are listed as "clerical" workers, both artificially diminishing the "blue-collar" category.

The statistics also included men and women, although a vast number of women were not only in rote, largely manual jobs like cashiers and typists, but were frequently the wives of blue-collar workers who supplemented the family income with a part-time job.

When the statistics for men only are examined and the omitted workers included in the working-class total, nearly 60 per cent, three-fifths of American men, were working-class, not middle-class, in 1970.

The image of living standards was equally false. While the picture of the average worker as a highly paid craftsman with his home and speedboat has become a national cliché, in 1970 the average working-class family's income, including the earnings of working wives and all other sources, was about \$9,500.

Along with this basic inequality went a blue-collar unemployment rate ranging from two to four times that of the white-collar rate, tremendous problems of health and safety, pressure, and authoritarian discipline on the job, along with widespread debt, insecurity, and second-class schools and social services in the community.

Blue-collar political attitudes are in equally stark contrast with the common view. For example, Richard Hamilton's "Class and Politics in the United States" showed that on questions related to desegregation and equal opportunity for blacks in jobs, housing and even schools, there was simply no difference between social classes. Data he analyzed from both the University of Michigan Survey Research Center and the National Opinion Research Center, two of the most respected polling organizations, confirmed this.

The results of actual votes on some eight open-housing and antiwar referendums during the late 1960s reinforce this conclusion. On both issues, workers were, in fact, often marginally more progressive than their social superiors, the businessmen and professionals. And unlike the popular conclusions based on a few bad votes, the workers' vote in the 1968 election, a demonstration, these referendums reflected votes of hundreds of thousands of Americans.

Finally, despite the undeniable defection of many blue-collar workers to Mr. Nixon, his strongest support came from the higher strata of society.

Fifty-four per cent of union families voted for Mr. Nixon in 1972, according to the Gallup Poll. But, the professional and business group gave him 69 per cent. Even the college-educated, whose diplomas are often equated with liberalism, voted 63 per cent for him.

A series of little pro-Moscow hints has been dropped by Castro. Nineteen underground Communists have been released from jail. Direct contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization leadership—supported by Russia—has swiftly been resumed. There is talk of another Arab summit, and Egyptian gestures to hitherto truculent Syria.

This is a very emotional area and it is astonishing how speedily clouds of war can replace the relatively tranquil disagreements of a last winter. The "Kissinger factor" is over, the Arabs are saying, and there will be no renewal of separate Sinai talks or piecemeal settlements. Sadat, who was being widely criticized last week, is now praised by many who opposed him. But his future could be menaced by fanaticism as was Faisal's.

What now happens to the CIA in the United States is completely unintelligible to any European and all the more to the Russians. The different inquiries are currently covered by all the news media, about its most clandestine activities, like the recovery of a Soviet sub, and illustrated reports are published.

Are there really no means to prevent such continuous betrayal which makes intelligence a public service and the United States a laughing stock?

LUDWIG VON BERTIER.

Geneva.

Letters

Pretoria Olympics?

"Could the next Olympics in Pretoria?" asked a South African Embassy advertisement (CET, March 19). Certainly! When and if South Africa agrees with the Article 1 of the Olympic Code which states that "no discrimination is allowed against any country or person on ground of race, religion or political affiliation." Even for their "Mini-Olympics" in 1978. South Africa selected a team for which there were no mixed trials, no mixed teams and no mixed spectators for the games.

The advertisement also appeared in The Times (London), on March 4. Ironically, in the same issue was a news item headed "Policeman stops African in 'whites only' marathon."

LAZAR ACHTAR.

Geneva.

and justice but the most elementary instinct for political survival makes it vital that a new liberal understanding, and a popular political program that speaks to blue-collar needs, replace the myths and indifference that have reigned in recent years.

Andrew Levison, research associate of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Social Change, is author of "The Working Class Majority." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Geneva Talks

Moscow seems to want to reconvene the Geneva peace conference but there is some doubt concerning its value right now. A second diplomatic failure would enhance the possibilities of another conflict in this nervous, passionate, and over-militarized

region. In the wake of the Saudi prayer that Egypt and Syria agree to accept a renewed stationing of UN troops in their border areas when their present terms expire in April and May.

Kissinger was trying to defuse the Middle East bomb while excluding Russia. Yet Soviet diplomacy has been doing its best to restore Moscow's influence. And the mere fact that the secretary's unsuccessful mission was so flamboyant, with its continual pronouncements and its flying journalistic circus, makes its failure seem exaggerated to the Arabs. Too many observers tend to forget that Kissinger's primary effort was to bring peace.

Nevertheless, history may conceivably decide that the Breshnev-Gromyko team of policymakers was more effective in this crucial area at this crucial time than the Kissinger-Ford team. Last year, when the secretary was getting nowhere with Syrian stone-walling tactics and wanted to end his efforts, Nixon ordered him to stay on; and Kissinger produced a miraculous breakthrough. For many months, as a consequence, Middle East war became more remote and Soviet influence declined.

Now the reverse seems likely—above all because of Faisal's murder. Whether Breshnev will forgive Sadat's hostility, and him more arms, rescheduled debts, and even finally honor his long-delayed promise to visit to Cairo remains to be seen. Moscow's other alternative is to make the Egyptian President pay for his independent views by weakening him politically.

Outside of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and tiny Lebanon, Soviet prestige (as just refurbished) would seem to transcend America's in key Arab lands—such as Algeria,

CIA and Intelligence

Intelligence is an indispensable organization for the defense and the foreign policy of a nation. It should be guarded and preserved like a precious eye, what it is. Betraying its secrets, its activities, is betraying the country.

What now happens to the CIA in the United States is completely unintelligible to any European and all the more to the Russians. The different inquiries are currently covered by all the news media, about its most clandestine activities, like the recovery of a Soviet sub, and illustrated reports are published.

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## U.S. Survey Examined

### 'Going It Alone'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In his speech at Notre Dame last week, President Ford worried that Americans might be listening to those who urge us "to withdraw from one world and go it alone." Are the President's fears justified?

Well, one just-released national opinion poll reports that only 33 per cent of Americans would favor U.S. military involvement, including the use of troops, if Western Europe were invaded.

That rather startling finding seems to undercut the entire logic of NATO and the presence of U.S. troops in Europe. It is part of a scientific study of a national cross-section of adults, conducted last December by Louis Harris and Associates, and released this month by the sponsoring organization, the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations.

That is not the only shocker in the report. Out of five out of the sample favored U.S. military intervention if the Russians took over West Berlin; only 32 per cent would sanction military action if Castro's Cuba invaded the Dominican Republic; and only 37 per cent if Israel were being defeated by the Arabs. In fact, of 12 theoretical threats, the only one to which most Americans would respond with armed intervention is an invasion of Canada.

#### Ford Warnings

When American public opinion draws the defense perimeter of the United States through Ottawa, Montreal, the Ford warnings against a "new isolationism" sound well justified.

But a closer look at this valuable survey shows the picture is more complex. It indicates that, in fundamental respects, there is no retreat from the concept of America's international responsibilities.

True, Vietnam has left a mixed after-taste. One can almost almost mention of direct military intervention. Some 72 per cent of those polled regard Vietnam as a "dark moment" in American history; only 8 per cent see it as a "proud moment" for the United States. There is a sharp difference between those two groups in their attitude toward future military interventions.

But the Vietnam "hawks" and "doves" agree, by margins of 2-to-1 or more, that it will be better for the future of the country if the United States takes an active part in world affairs than if we stay out of it. And that support for an active world role is virtually unchanged from what it was 20 years ago—at the height of the Cold War—even though containment of Communism has dropped far down as an objective

of foreign policy, ranking well behind such altruistic goals as control, hunger relief and the worldwide economic boom.

What this suggests is that support is available for Mr. Ford's "isolationist" beliefs, if they do not allow opponents to debate to reduce the meaning of internationalism to the exercise of military force.

#### Weak Grounds

Mr. Ford is on weak ground when he resurrects the "d theory," as he did last year. Only 36 per cent of the p in this sample believe it is important for the United States to make and keep commitments other countries.

By contrast, 69 per cent it very important for the U States to be the world's leading military strength. Twice as many voters favor maintaining or increasing the level of defense spending as favor cutting it.

The survey shows, too, evidence that the people of the United States understand fully of a return to economic isolationism. They accept Mr. Ford's "total dependence of all people who on this planet." More than thirds see a major foreign impact on the price of gas, the value of the dollar, and health of the U.S. economy.

They also have a job to do in persuading the people that perceived failure of the Viet intervention does not mean that the United States should never again use its forces in "distant lands."

But there is room for persuasion and for education. What Chicago Council of Foreign Relations Committee study says is the Americans have less of the world is not our manage but still believe the w is one.

And that is not a bad price from which to begin.

Education Job

On many of these areas, President Ford and the other internationalists have a job of education to do—in combating, for example, the majority view foreign economic aid hurts, rather than helps the American economy. They also have a job to do in persuading the people that perceived failure of the Viet intervention does not mean that the United States should never again use its forces in "distant lands."

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#### Soviet Arms

A Soviet mission—the first history—recently visited Iraq. Soviet arms have been poured into the PLO, Syria and Lebanon. The Shah of Iran is trying to acquire Russian weapons. Through the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Moscow now controls the southern approaches to the Red Sea.

These are not sudden developments, but like Gromyko's patient diplomacy aimed at the United States and Kissinger they have been prepared of fully and over a long time to a view to an ultimate situation that which may soon fall.

If, as he is being urged to, Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, announces "government exile" it is hard to imagine other outcome to present the except further trouble and perhaps another insane war. Saudi crisis may be a harbinger of violence elsewhere. Now is time for an urgent new diplomatic offensive in the Middle East—both secret and silent.











## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

1972-73										1973-74										1974-75										
Sticks and Div in 5		Sic. P/E 1002.		High Low		Last Net		Large		Sticks and Div in 5		Sic. P/E 1002.		High Low		Last Net		Large		Sticks and Div in 5		Sic. P/E 1002.		High Low		Last Net		Large		
4	1%	24	PalmeB 25	4	16	2%	21%	7%	8	1%	26	12%	Proter 1.40	2	97	27%	25	27	+ 17%	19%	11%	RivintP .90	18	19	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	
4	1%	34	Pamida Inc	18	405	8%	31%	7%	8	1%	4	1%	PSA Inc	2	10	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	14%	14%	RivintP .90	18	19	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
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4	1%	34	Pamida Inc	18	405	8%	31%	7%	8	1%	4	1%	PSA Inc	2	10	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	14%	14%	RivintP .90	18	19	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
4	1%	34	Pamida Inc	18	405	8%	31%	7%	8	1%	4	1%	PSA Inc	2	10	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	14%	14%	RivintP .90	18	19	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
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4	1%	34	Pamida Inc	18	405	8%	31%	7%	8	1%	4	1%	PSA Inc	2	10	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	14%	14%</								

## Tokyo Exchange

March 25, 1975			
	Price	Price	
	Yan	Yan	
sah Glass	.246	Matsu E. Wks.	51
anon-	208	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	19
ni Nip. Print.	428	Mitsubi Corp.	37
bi Bank	365	Mitsui Co.	43
Photo	365	Mitsubishi	18
tsuchi	.164	Nippon Elec.	22
onda Motor	623	Sharp	22
Mo	474	Shiseido	1,100
enden Air L.	1,648	Sony Corp.	2,708
sona. Int. P.	380	Sony Electric Pk.	2,708
Co Soap	380	Taiho Marine	11
lin Brewery	290	Takeda Chem.	243
omatsu	211	Tellin	160
ubota	340	Tokio Marine	130
Yasu E. Ind.	49	Toshiba	130
		Toshiba Motor	130

## Eurocurrency

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
O. M.	6 1/8-6 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	2 1/4-2 1/2	10 1/4-11 1/4
M. M.	6 1/4-6 1/2	4 1/8-5 1/8	2 1/4-4 1/4	11 1/4-12 1/4
M. M.	6 1/4-7	5-5 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	12 1/4-12 1/2
M. M.	7 1/4-7 7/8	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-6	12 1/2-13 1/4
Y.	7 1/2-8	5 1/2-6 1/2	5 1/2-6 1/2	13 1/4-13 1/2

## European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	176.50	176.75	-0.25
Rich	176.50	177.00	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	180.49	181.16	+0.29
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

**ALEXANDER FUND S.A.**

Société Anonyme - Incorporated in Luxembourg  
R.C. Luxembourg B 7635

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to shareholders that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3.00 p.m. on Monday, 7th April, 1975 at 37, rue Notre-Dame in Luxembourg with the following agenda:

**Agenda**

To approve an Agreement dated 5th March, 1975 made between Shareholders Excaltibur Investment Corporation S.A. ("Excaltibur") and Alexander Fund S.A. (the "Company") by which:

a) Excaltibur will purchase for cash and /or subscribe in cash shares of the Company having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of the total consolidated assets (less an amount sufficient to meet all the liabilities) of Excaltibur and of Excaltibur Luxembourg S.A., at a price equal to the net asset value per share of the Company, the value of such assets and such net asset value being determined in accordance with the terms of the said Agreement as at the date of the latest of the Meetings (or any adjustments thereof) convened by the Company and Excaltibur for the purpose of approving the said Agreement; and

b) Excaltibur will transfer to the Company all its assets (other than the shares of the Company mentioned in paragraph (a) above and any assets then held which are unsuitable for acquisition having regard to the Company's investment policy) for a consideration in cash equal to the value (determined as aforesaid) of the assets so transferred.

Shareholders are advised that under Luxembourg law no quorum is required at the Meeting in order for valid decisions to be taken and that the Resolutions to be proposed at the Meeting will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares represented at the Meeting.

Holders of Bear Shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg not later than 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 4th April, 1975. Holders of Bear Shares may also vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit for their share certificates as aforesaid. In order to be valid forms of proxy must reach the Company at 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg not later than 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 4th April, 1975.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

Holders of Registered Shares who are registered as Shareholders in the Register of the Company as at the date of the Meeting may vote at the Meeting in person or by proxy. Forms of proxy will be sent to all registered shareholders.

For and on behalf of  
ALEXANDER FUND S.A.  
The Board of Directors

Note: Copies of a letter from the directors of the company to shareholders (having enclosed therewith a copy of a letter to the proposed merger and containing in an appendix an explanatory memorandum relating to the company) will be available to shareholders of the company at the offices of Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg up to and including the date of the above-mentioned meeting or any adjournment thereof\*.

**NEW ISSUE**

\$50,000,000

# The Japan Development Bank

8½% Guaranteed Notes Due March 15, 1980

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# Ali Stops a Bleeding but Game Wepner in 15th

## at Punch and Trip Combine to Floor the Champ in Ninth

By Dave Anderson

RICHFIELD, Ohio, March 25 (NYT).—Muhammad Ali registered a knockout over Chuck Wepner with only 19 seconds remaining in the 15th round of a bruising bout last night and retained his world heavyweight title before 14,847 spectators in the Coliseum near Cleveland.

Wepner, bleeding from a cut over his left eye that had opened in the eighth round, sagged against the ropes as he was edged for the first time in his career. As he stumbled to regain his feet, the 35-year-old challenger was preserved from additional punishment by Tony Perez, the referee.

At the count of nine, Perez waved his arms, providing Ali with a 13th knockout in his record of 46 victories and two losses. Wepner had to be dragged across the ring to his corner. With long legs as stiff as boards, he was plopped onto his stool, virtually unconscious. Not long after that, Ali came to Wepner's corner to congratulate the Bayonne, N.J., liquor salesman on his valor in the champion's assault.

None of my fights was tougher than this one," Ali said later. "It is a good awkward fighter."

Ali suffered the embarrassment of what will go into the record as a knockdown in the ninth round, although it appeared to observers that he had tripped in a tangle with one of Wepner's shoes. As he lost his balance, he flopped backward from a lunge right hand to the left.

Let's look at the replay," Ali said. "He had his feet on my feet. He accepted the mandatory count of eight from Perez, who said that Ali had tripped and it was a 'clean knockdown' deserved a count. Ali had knocked down Wepner three times in his career—by Frazier, Henry Cooper and by Banks.

Knocked him down," Wepner said after regaining enough strength to talk. "I've had fights; Sonny Liston was tougher. But he's a great fighter and a great fighter. I'm a shame losing to him."

On the best of three, Ali also won the canvas, as if in a tangle. But he explained that he did that, as he also allowing his eighth-round out that dethroned George Foreman in Zaire last year, in to avoid the stampede of fans into the ring.

The bout goes the championship 15-round distance. Ali have won a unanimous decision. He was ahead on the of all three officials. Use the 10-point must scoring system. Perez had Ali ahead, 135-129 and Judge Sam Taub 138-129.

Ali's first title defense, second reign as the champion, had branded Wepner a 1 opponent but this evening fooled the 33-year-old champion, as well as a closed-circuit TV audience, with his misdirection. He also annoyed the habit of rabbiting in the clinches—clubbing on the back of the head with the right hand.

At 223 1/2 pounds, the at of his career for a title fight was content to realize the ropes and permit Wepner and energy, as Ali did in previous bouts.

Early in the second round, Wepner's promise not to upper in the face. Wepner, I earned the nickname of 'Yonnie Bleeder' because of than 300 stitches in his forehead around his eyes. But Ali's constant punches, it's left eyebrow survived his eighth.

At 223 pounds, was unimpressed Ali from the opening in the ninth round. Wepner appeared to be out of the fight that he virtually half-blind, he able to see many of Ali's hands. And that was the that floored him.

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ALI SHUFFLED—Muhammad Ali hits the deck after he gets caught by hand and foot of Chuck Wepner...

## Rabbit Punches, Referee Anger The Titleholder

By Frank Litisky

RICHFIELD, Ohio, March 25 (NYT).—Muhammad Ali had much to say about Chuck Wepner after knocking him out in the 15th round last night. Some of it was complimentary.

"He's better than you all gave him credit for," Ali told his audience in a crowded interview room. "I knew he could scuffle. He punched himself out, but I was surprised he didn't do it quicker."

Was it a tough fight? "I'm unmarked and I won," Ali said.

"That's what you think," shouted a woman in the back of the room, and heads turned.

"That's okay," said Ali. "That's his wife. I know how she feels."

All was hither about the frequent rabbit-punching—angry at Wepner for doing it and angry at referee Tony Perez for allowing it.

"It's bad to let a man, especially a white man, fight a man like me that way," said Ali. "Near the end, when he had his hands down, I tried to knock his head off. I used to back off. But this man thought me dirty all the way and the referee was dirty. I tried to annihilate Wepner. I got two lumps on the back of my head. He did that with rabbit punches."

All saved most of his anger for Perez.

"He's a dirty referee," said Ali. "A dirty referee. He let that man bang me on the head. I never want him again. If he referees me again, someone is going to lose money because I won't fight."

Perez offered another view. "They were both complaining and both rabbit-punching," he said. "I didn't take points from either. The words they were saying to each other cannot be printed."

"He was trying to provoke me by saying things I won't say now with ladies present," said Wepner. "He was calling me things, trying to get me mad."

After the fight, Wepner looked as if the world had got him mad. He was dragged to his corner virtually unconscious. When he was finally led from the ring, he had to be supported by his manager, Al Braverman. Half an hour later, when he arrived in the interview room, he was composed, beaten and exhausted. Like Ali, he was sometimes gracious, sometimes acid.

"He was a tough man to hit," said Wepner. "He has great speed, great hands. I guess he hurt me, but I could definitely have gone the last few seconds if the referee didn't stop it."

Perez would have none of that argument. "I counted to nine and Wepner was up," said the referee. "I tried to clean his gloves, but I could see he was out. If I let Ali hit him one more time, I wouldn't want to be responsible."

Wepner, as expected, had pressed Ali through much of the fight. Ali, as expected, had fought mostly in spurts, an old habit. That irritated Wepner because, he said, "Ali was fighting 30 or 40 seconds of every round and I was in there all the time."

Ali, as always, had the last word. "I did just enough to get by," he said. "You don't see no scratches. He was out to win the fight. He fought for \$100,000. I don't fight exhibitions for that."



SAGGING CHANCES—Muhammad Ali watches as challenger Chuck Wepner goes down.

## Blass Losing Control of Chance to Join Bucs

NEW YORK, March 25 (UPI).—Steve Blass may have run out of last chances.

The right-hander of the Pittsburgh Pirates is trying to salvage something from a once-promising career that took a downward plunge two seasons ago when he suddenly lost his control, but he's having lots of difficulty finding the way back.

Even though every member of the Pirates, including manager Danny Murtaugh, is pulling for Blass to straighten himself out, the club is running out of time.

The Pirates will have to get their roster down to the 25-player limit within two weeks and based on his performance to date, Blass, 32, will not be one of the players kept.

Yesterday, he walked 11 batters in less than four innings in a 16-4 exhibition loss to the Chicago White Sox. Blass started the game and was charged with three walks and two runs in the first three innings then fell apart completely by walking eight batters in the fourth before Murtaugh mercifully relieved him.

The White Sox ended up scoring eight runs in the fourth en route to the victory which came in the second game of a double-header. In the opener, the Pirates pounded White Sox ace Wilbur Wood for 14 hits and won, 8-2, in a seven-inning contest.

Richie Zisk drove in five runs for the Pirates in the opener.

In other games, Philadelphia walloped the New York Mets, 9-7; Los Angeles outsluggered Boston, 13-12; Cincinnati downed St. Louis, 6-4; Texas beat Minnesota, 8-5; Milwaukee nipped Chicago, 7-6; San Francisco routed San Diego, 15-4; Oakland topped California, 8-7; Atlanta defeated Montreal, 4-3; and Detroit edged the New York Yankees, 6-5, in 10 innings.

Greg Luzinski, also attempting a comeback from a knee injury that sidelined him almost all of last season, homered, singled and tripled to lead the Phils over the Mets. Bill Robinson also homered for the Phils while Dave Kingman hit two homers for the Mets. Kingman now has seven homers in exhibition play.

Ron Cey drove in seven runs with two homers, one of them a grand slam, to highlight the Dodgers' triumph. There were eight homers in the game as a strong wind carried routine fly balls over the fence. Joe Ferguson also homered for the Dodgers while Fred Lynn, Rico Petrocelli, Rick Burleson, Kim Andrews and Tim Lincecum connected for Boston.

The Reds rallied for three runs off relief ace Al Hrabosky in the eighth inning to score their sixth straight. Cincinnati collected five hits in the eighth, with John Vukovich singling home the tie-breaking run.

The Rangers clobbered Bert Blyleven for seven runs in four innings en route to their victory over the Twins. Back-to-back homers by Jim Sundberg and Willie Davis in the fourth highlighted the Texas attack. Leo Cardenas also homered for Texas.

George Scott's two-run single sparked a five-run fifth inning which enabled the Braves to beat the Cubs. Pitcher Jim Barr hit an inside-the-park grand-slam homer to pace the Giants' victory. Ron Reed allowed only three hits in seven innings to highlight the Braves' triumph. Angel Mangual's two-run ninth inning homer gave Oakland its victory. And Ron Lefflore tripled and scored when shortstop Fred Stanek's relay throw sailed into the New York dugout in Detroit's triumph over the Yankees.

BEAR VALLEY, Calif., March 25 (AP).—American Hank Kashiwa increased his lead in the world pro skiing tour standing with a victory over second place Henri Duvalier of France in the giant slalom here yesterday.

By winning the race, Kashiwa increased his point total to 313 to Duvalier's 271. There are two more stops on the tour, at Sun Valley, Idaho, next weekend, and at Cervinia, Italy, next month.

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## A Decision Against 'Spaniard' Doesn't Hurt Spain in Soccer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, March 25 (NYT).—The European Football Association (UEFA) has put an astonishing end to the Roberto Martinez affair. The Spaniards are relieved, the Danes are furious, the Scots are curiously passive. But since even being active has not done the Danes much good, perhaps weary resignation is the better policy, though scarcely the ideal one.

It may be remembered that the Danes protested to UEFA about Roberto Martinez, the Real Madrid forward who scored the winning goal against them in a European Nations Cup game in Copenhagen last September, and who also played for Spain in Glasgow against Scotland, when Spain won again. Basque clubs Bilbao and San Sebastian also insisted that Martinez was not a true Spaniard but an out-and-out Argentinian.

It seems how to have been established in Spain that Martinez's birth certificate was not in order, that he is indeed an Argentinian with no right at all to have played for Spain. But what has UEFA done? It has usefully discovered, through its secretary, Hans Bangerter, a Swiss, that a rule exists whereby protests against ineligibility must be lodged within 48 hours of the relevant match. Denmark did not protest quickly enough therefore Spain gets away with fielding Martinez. It has the points and it is thus almost certain to qualify for the quarterfinals.

It is almost incredible that UEFA should have no mechanism for automatically punishing countries which field ineligible players. And there seems every reason to believe that at least by the time the Copenhagen game took place, the Spanish Federation had heard abundant rumormongers that Martinez was an Argentinian. A somber and dispiriting story, which adds no credit on Spain and still less on UEFA—already up to its neck in the backwash from the Soli-Lobo affair, the scandal of the attempted bribery.

Marinho probably will be quite pleased to be out of Brazil, where his splendid World Cup has been followed by a dismal season highlighted by suspension.

In Buenos Aires, there has been the usual meaningless rejoicings over Independiente's 1-0 success in the first leg of the discredited Intercontinental Championship for clubs. For the third time in four seasons, the European representatives were merely the runners-up this time in the shape of Atletico Madrid. The return takes place in Madrid next month, for what it matters.

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## Kashiwa Adds To Pro Ski Lead

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